THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,722—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glenstrenale"
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
Rs. 21 to Rs. 28-8 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. GANGES, leaving on 20th September, the Launch to convey Passengers to the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS, will leave the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m. on day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4039	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	600	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,000	550	14th Oct.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above.
Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th September.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Capt. FRAME, will SAIL from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the 29th September. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO., Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAZORS, &c.

	Rs. a
Single Case, Superior hard Steel, "Unequalled" as a good useful Razor, in Black Horn Handle	1 2
Single Superior hard Steel Razor, in Ivory handle	2 12
Do. Extra tempered Steel Razor in Ivory handle	4 4
Do. "Plantagenet Guard" Razor, safe and perfect for quick and clean shaving. Superior hard Steel, in Ivory handle	7 0
Treacher's Camp Razor, with strop in case	3 4
The Keen Hollow Ground, a perfect Luxury Rs. 2-4, 3-4, and	4 4
Do. " " a pair, in case, Rs. 9, 11, and	14 0
Companions, in Crocodile Hide, containing 2 Hollow Ground Keen Razors, Scissors, Corn Knife, Tweezers, and Nail Cleaner	16 0
Mandarin Razors (Arbenz) with spare blades	6 0

RAZOR STROPS.

Mechi's Magic Strops 9in., 12in., 13in., 15in. Rs. 1-10, 2-2, 2-10, 3-4
Do. do. 7½ in., 8 in. double handled. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4-4.
Saunder's four-sided Strops, with Metallic Tablet for sharpening Razors instead of grinding them, in Morocco Leather, with polished wood handle. 8½ in. 8½ in. 10 in. Rs. 3 superior Rs. 4 Rs. 5-4
"The Keen," the latest improvement, two-sided, Rs. 2 and 4 0
Do. do. four-sided, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
Yorkshire Bite Strops from 1 4
The Genuine Belt Strop each 2 0
Army Razor Strop, Buff Leather, with Ring 1 8

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL PROVIDERS & MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet toothbrush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBOOL.
ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy; and chemical enquiry has shown its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.
The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.
Per Pound Bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST POLO PONIES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH AND Co., late HAJEE CURREEM and Co., have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 20th Sept. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m. the best Polo Ponies and Carriage Horses belonging to His Excellency Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomra, Bahadoor, on account of the Polo Team having been given up.
The sale will take place at their Auction Rooms.
Detailed catalogues will be issued.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH & Co.,
Late Hajee Curreem and Co.,
Auctioneers,
Secunderabad, Deccan.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS ...from	20 0 to	35 0
ASPARAGUS DISHES AND SERVERS ... "	85 0 to	95 0
ASPARAGUS SERVERS ... "	18 0 to	20 0
BACON DISHES ... "	60 0 to	70 0
BEER MUGS ... "	12 8 to	36 0
BISCUIT BOXES ... "	20 0 to	80 0
BOTTLE HOLDERS ... "	9 0 to	13 8
BOTTLE LABELS ... "	1 4 to	1 8
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES ... "	80 0 to	100 0
BREAD BASKETS ... "	70 0 to	90 0
BREAKFAST CRUETS ... "	13 8 to	50 0
BREAKFAST DISHES ... "	65 0 to	100 0
BUTTER, CHEESE, & BISCUIT FRAMES ... each	57 0	
BUTTER COOLERS ... "	16 0 to	45 0
BUTTER KNIVES ... "	2 8 to	7 0
CAKE BASKETS ... "	70 0 to	90 0
CALL BELLS ... "	7 8 to	12 0
CANDLESTICKS ... "	18 0 to	60 0
CAFETIERES ... "	80 0 to	100 0
CARLTON CRUETS ... "	13 8 to	45 0
CAYENNE PEPPER BOTTLES ... "	6 0 to	7 8
CHEESE SCOOPS ... "	2 8 to	20 0
CHILDREN'S MUGS ... "	12 0 to	40 0
CHOCOLATE POTS ... "	68 0 to	80 0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS ... "	10 0 to	150 0
CHUTNEY FRAMES ... "	25 0 to	70 0
CIGAR LAMPS ... "	25 0 to	40 0
CLARET JUGS ... "	16 0 to	60 0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS ... "	25 0 to	30 0
COFFEE SPOONS, in cases ... "	20 0 to	22 8
COMBINED FISH & DESSERT CABINETS ... "	450 0 to	600 0
COVERED TANKARDS ... "	20 0 to	40 0
CRUET STANDS ... "	20 0 to	100 0
CRUMB BRUSHES ... each	20 0	
CRUMB SCOOPS ... "	18 0 to	25 0
CRUMB TRAYS ... each	60 0	
CURRY DISHES ... each	50 0 to	70 0
DESSERT CABINETS ... "	300 0 to	350 0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of ... "	22 8 to	60 0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ... "	45 0 to	150 0
DESSERT STANDS ... "	36 0 to	250 0
DINNER CRUETS ... "	32 0 to	100 0
DISH COVERS ... "	40 0 to	100 0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID ... "	90 0 to	140 0
EGG FRAMES ... "	30 0 to	60 0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4 ... "	360 0 to	600 0
EPERGNES ... "	100 0 to	250 0
FISH CARVERS ... "	17 0 to	30 0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ... "	65 0 to	200 0
FRUIT STANDS ... "	36 0 to	70 0
GOBLETS ... "	20 0 to	100 0
GOLF CUPS ... "	20 0 to	80 0
GRAPE SCISSORS ... "	8 0 to	12 0
GONGS ... "	20 0 to	40 0
HOLSTER FLASKS ... "	7 8 to	14 8
HOT-WATER JUGS ... "	35 0 to	65 0
ICE CLAWS ... "	7 8 to	8 8
ICE HAMMERS ... "	7 8 to	10 0
ICE JUGS ... "	47 0 to	100 0
ICE PAILS ... "	18 0 to	45 0
ICE SPOONS, sets of ... "	20 0 to	60 0
ICE TONGS ...from	4 8 to	6 8
ICE WATER SETS ... "	150 0 to	250 0
ICE WATER URNS ... "	250 0 to	280 0
INKSTANDS ... "	20 0 to	150 8
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS ... "	7 8 to	30 0
JAM SPOONS ... "	4 0 to	6 0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair ... "	2 0 to	6 0
LOVING CUPS ... "	50 0 to	100 0
MUFFINEERS, each ... "	3 0 to	7 0
MUSTARD POTS ... "	5 0 to	10 0
NAPKIN RINGS ... "	10 0 to	25 0
NUT CRACKERS ... "	4 0 to	7 0
PAP BOWLS ... "	35 0 to	40 0
PEPPER CASTORS ... "	3 0 to	7 0
PEPPER MILLS ... "	4 8 to	36 0
PEG MEASURES ... "	5 0 to	13 0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS ... "	45 0 to	50 0
PICKLE FRAMES ... "	35 0 to	70 0
PICKLE PRONGS OR FORKS ... "	1 4 to	8 0
PICNIC COMPANIONS ... "	15 0 to	50 0
PLATEAUX ... "	70 0 to	100 0
PRESERVE FRAMES ... "	27 0 to	40 0
SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS ... "	50 0 to	100 0
SALAD SERVERS ... "	20 0 to	40 0
SALT CELLARS, sets of ... "	14 0 to	60 0
SALVERS ... "	18 0 to	125 0
SARDINE BOXES ... "	35 0 to	50 0
SARDINE HELPERS ... "	6 0 to	6 8
SAUCE BOATS ... "	35 0 to	40 0
SAUCE FRAMES ... "	15 8 to	45 0
SIDE DISHES, sets of ... "	360 0 to	600 0
SOUFFLET PANS ... "	15 8 to	20 0
SOY FRAMES ... "	50 0 to	150 0
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES ... "	13 8 to	40 0
SPOON WARMERS ... "	20 0 to	40 0
SUGAR BASINS ... "	36 0 to	50 0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES ... "	3 0 to	4 8
SUGAR SIFTERS ... "	215 0 to	250 0
SUITES OF PLATE ... "	6 0 to	8 0
SULKIES ... "	25 0 to	40 0
TANKARDS ... "	40 0 to	150 0
TANTALUS FRAMES ... "	14 0 to	30 0
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES ... "	50 0 to	60 0
TEA CADDIES ... "	100 0 to	350 0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ... "	5 8 to	6 0
TEA INFUSERS ... "	55 0 to	140 0
TEA SERVICES ... "	10 8 to	20 0
TEA SPOONS, per doz ... "	120 0 to	135 0
TEA [illegible] ... "	75 0 to	250 0
TOAST [illegible] AND EGG FRAMES ... "	6 8 to	27 0
TOILET SERVICES ... "	50 0 to	70 0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS ... "	250 0 to	300 0
TWO-HANDLED CUP ... "	2 8 to	4 0
VEGETABLE DISHES ... "	35 0 to	150 0
WEDDING PRESENTS ... "	90 0 to	120 0
WINE CORKS ... each	10 0 to	500 0
WINE STRAINERS ... "	1 0 to	1 12
	9 0 to	15 0

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Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
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White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

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Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.
Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.
Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.
Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.
It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.
Per bottle Re. 1.

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KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
KEMP'S UNRIVALLED

RINGS.

Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Do. do. do. set with one or more gems, Rs. 65 to Rs. 600

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
N.B.—Having secured the services of an able stone-cutter, a want long felt in Bombay, we are now in a position to execute Coats-of-Arms, Crest, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic or other devices, on Stone or Gold, in best style.

GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS.

All Gold, engraved or chased, in a variety of designs, Rs. 12 to Rs. 28.
All Gold Motto Rings, "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," etc., Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

Wedding Rings of Guinea Gold, according to thickness, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

A large collection of Ladies' Gold Rings of a cheaper description, set with Turquoise, Pearls, Diamonds, Corals, Sapphires, Rubies, Amethyst, etc., Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

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BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, MARCKS & CO., LD., POONA. Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., LD., CALCUTTA.

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BADAMIES, PRINTING, SUPR., CARTRIDGES
BROWNS, PRINTING, MEDIUM, COLOURS
BLOTTINGS, PRINTING, COMMON, COVER PAPERS.
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TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE:
1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
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Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.
NOTICE.

THERE will be a Single and Double CHALLENGE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPEN to MEMBERS of any Gymkhana, Regiment, or Club. Entries Rs. 5 each. Entries to close September 17th Play begins September 18th. Winners to receive a memento, as well as to hold Challenge Cups for one year. Entries to be addressed to Lawn-Tennis Secretary.

H. CLOWES,
Hon. Secretary for Lawn-Tennis.
Poona, 13th September 1889.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES (HESSIANS) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season :—

Broach, Pallej, Randere, Sumnee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawutee, Karanja, Julgaum, Agra, Etawah, Kosi, Delhi, Bhilwara, and Kekri.

These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Full particulars as to Quality, Weights, Widths, &c., of Hessians can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th October.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

By order of the Directors,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 14th September 1889.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT Re. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th of September, 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 26th September 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. pro. JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
W. N. FLEMING,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, & Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KULLABHOY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Aly Miya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the Estate and Effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 42-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamooda bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Boolur bin Alan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, or his agents or mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Attornies for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undesigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

Just to hand, a choice parcel of

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at

MANILLA.

		Rs.		Rs.	a.
CIGARS No. 1	...Per 1,000,	90 ;	Box of 50	5	0
„ „ 2	„	60 ;	„ 100	6	8
„ „ 3	„	40 ;	„ 200	9	0
CHEROOTS No. 2.	„	60 ;	„ 100	6	8

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates, and again in the most humid, they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*

Price, Rs. 650.

Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,
or
on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR LIBRARIES, READING-ROOMS, AND BOOK CLUBS.

ANY of the following Weeklies can be supplied on Mail day and removed after a week, when fresh papers will be replaced. The charge will be half the subscription quoted for each paper. Enormous saving can be effected by this novel system, which will be in force from 1st December :—

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Ally Sloper	8	2	Mail (Tri-weekly)	39	0
Amateur Photographer	21	2	Man of the World	8	2
Agriculture	8	2	Modern Society	9	12
Architect	26	0	National Reformer	13	0
Athenæum	16	4	Nature	26	13
Bird o' Freedom	13	0	New castle Weekly Chronicle	11	6
British Medical Journal	32	8	New York Medical Journal	28	1
British Mercury	13	0	Overland Mail	24	6
Broad Arrow	26	13	Pall Mall Budget	20	5
Catholic Household	8	2	Penny Illustrated Paper	9	12
Catholic Times	9	12	Photographic News	16	4
Church of England Pulpit	11	6	Pictorial World	32	8
Church Review	9	12	Public Opinion	13	0
Cyclist	8	2	Punch	16	9
Engineer (with extra Nos)	32	12	Queen, Ladies' Newspaper (with extra Nos)	32	2
Engineering (with extra Nos)	32	12	Railway Express	11	6
English Mechanic & World of Science	13	0	Railway Review	8	2
Fair Play	19	2	Rare Bits	9	12
Farmer	9	12	Record	20	5
Field (with Supplement)	32	8	Rock	9	12
Frank Leslie : Illustrated Paper	19	8	Reynold's Weekly Newspaper	9	12
Fun	10	0	School Mistress	8	2
Funny Folks (with extra No.)	10	0	School Master	13	0
Graphic (with two extra Nos)	29	1	Scientific American	18	12
Hawk	8	2	Do. do. with Suplement	37	8
Home News	24	6	Scraps	8	2
Illustrated Bits	8	2	Sydney Illustrated News	29	4
Do. Catholic American	17	14	Sporting Times	13	0
Illustrated London News (with all the extra Nos.)	29	1	St James's Budget	26	13
Illustrated Police News	9	12	Saturday Review	26	13
Illustrated Sporting Dramatic News, (with all extra Nos.)	27	7	Tablet	23	9
Insurance News	14	10	Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review	20	5
Jewish Chronicle	13	0	Tit Bits	9	12
Judy (with Almanack	13	5	Times Weekly Edition	13	0
Ladies' Pictorial	32	8	Truth	27	15
Lady	16	4	United Ireland	8	2
Lancet	30	14	Vanity Fair	26	13
Land and Water	32	8	Vie Parisienne	31	8
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette	13	0	Volunteer Service Gazette	20	5
London Figaro	9	12	Warder	13	0
Lloyd's Weely Newspaper	9	12	Weekly Despatch	9	12
			Weekly Freeman	9	12
			Weekly Register	16	4
			Weekly Scotsman	8	2
			Weekly Times and Echo	9	12
			World	27	15

N. B.—Libraries, Reading Rooms, and Book Clubs, whose yearly outlay on Papers is Rs. 100, will be managed, by the above scheme, at half the amount, say Rs. 50. Managers of Local and up-country Institutions should have this matter under consideration.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share for the year ending 30th June 1889 will be paid to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By order,
DAVID SASSOON and Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June 1889.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KIOTO ! KIOTO !! KIOTO !!! Another new consignment to hand. Dinner Set for 6 Persons, 39 pieces, Rs. 16 only. Tea set, 37 pieces, Rs. 6-14. Break fast Set, 40 pieces, Rs. 8-14.—SHROFF BROS.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Important REDUCTION in Indian Life rates. Proposal forms and other information may be obtained by applying to Thos. H. MOORE and Co., Agents, Bombay.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3, and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORANGE PEKOE, pure and unadulterated "Sirocco" Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant and mellow, direct from the Garden.—BULL and Co, General Merchants, No. 1, Surdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHAW MANECKJEE DAVER, No. 42, Hornby Road, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WANTED—An Experienced BOOK-KEEPER for up-country. Apply No. 21, care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOU R, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JAVA CIGARS equal to MANILLAS. Rs. 3 per box.—J. PEA RSE, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED,—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders for cotton cloths at reduced rates.

The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed

AT ACTUAL COST.

As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.

All particulars on application to the Manager.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,500
Belgaum do.	1,700
Total	5,300 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300
Total	4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 7th September 1889

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY.

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

USEFUL SILVER WATCHES.

THESE Watches can be recommended to those who do not wish to spend a large sum and still require a reliable timekeeper.

Silver hunting key-winding high class cylinder movement			Rs. 25
Do.	crystal face keyless, high class cylinder movement, bold figures on dial with stout hands, so that the time can be seen in a faint light		„ 30
Do.	hunting key-winding lever watch, strong lever movement, serviceable		„ 35
Do,	hunting keyless lever, stout case, medium size		„ 35
Do.	double crystal keyless lever, very strong works, a good railway watch		„ 35
Do.	hunting key-winding lever, chased or engine-turned case, medium size		„ 40
Do.	half-hunting keyless lever, half-cut balance with screws		„ 45
Do.	crystal face keyless lever with gilt winding knob, plain case, half-cut balance with screws—very convenient size		„ 45
Do.	crystal face keyless lever "Campaign," so called, as they are made to withstand the roughest use. Gold winding knob, strong lever escapement, strong ratchet and click spring. A sound article at a moderate price		„ 50
Do.	do. do.	hunting	„ 65
Do.	do. do.	½-hunting	„ 60
Do.	half-hunting keyless lever watch, compensation balance, fully jewelled ¾-plate		„ 60
Do.	hunting key-winding English lever watch, capped, gold balance		„ 75
Do.	crystal face keyless lever, gold winding knob and gold hinge, compensation balance, ¾-plate, bold figures and hands, strong railway case		„ 85

A large stock of Calender, Repeater, Chronograph, and other complicated Silver Watches.

New Catalogue of Watches on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Stree Bloomsbury London.

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NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas : postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant (these being public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881).

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any debt or debts that have been or may hereafter be contracted by my son, Mr. E. H. ISAACS, as he is of age.

E. H. S. ISAACS.
Bombay, 14th Sept. 1889.

PEARSE AND CO. LD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the Outstanding of the above Liquidation.

The accounts may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned.

LIDBETTER AND YOUNG,
Voluntary Liquidators,
No. 10, Medows Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.
B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

THE MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF of the abovenamed Railway is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of (5,000) six thousand tons of FRESH SCREENED CARDIFF COAL, and (500) eight hundred tons of FRESH SCREENED WEST HARTLEY COAL, to be taken into country craft, from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered into wagons at Bhawnagar Bunder. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 1,250 (in currency notes or Government Paper) will be received up to 12 o'clock, (Gun fire), 1st October 1889, and should be superscribed Tender for Coal." The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves the right of rejecting any or all the TENDERS. Forms of tender can be had on application to

The STOREKEEPER,
B. G. J. P. Railway, Ghad echi, Kathiawar.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June 1889, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Marine

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	970
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai ...	60,000	3,125	..	174 do.	319
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	60	R	460
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 224	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	720
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 6	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,175
CityofBombay Mfg.Ld	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 15	145
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	435
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	495
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs. 25	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	130	130	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,00	1,000	..	83
Gujerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,00	1,00	..	
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	..	660
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 374	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	50	Rs. 20	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	50	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original ..	600	500	1	..	100
Increased ..	1,483	250	37	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	940
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	615x
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	910
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 50	149
Madras United S.	600		1,000	Rs.100	1,90 xx
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	900
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,145xd
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,200	1	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	680
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	..	255
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 4	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,182		125	..	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	785
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750xd
Victoria Mfg. Co,,Ld.,	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cook Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	202
	750	150	150	p.ct.	152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds ..	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydeadale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	..	..	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	..	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	..
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	..
Napier Foundry	100	100	100	...	0
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,000	...	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Medy & Co...					48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	450
Albert Ginning Co....	2,100	500	500	Rs. 20	730
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,080	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	..	230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	600	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	462½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	600	100	Rs. 30	400
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	800	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	655
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		1,150

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 237
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf &c.	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	...
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds.....	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4¼d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do..	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do..	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do..	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do..	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs.....	3 Do do...	74½
Do.	6 Do. do..	175
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
De.	60 days do...	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	nil
China	60 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·737
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·899
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).....	88·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of Wind.* ..NW, WNW, NW, E, ESE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·208
Fall of Rain.....	0·08
Total fall during month	0·09
year	62·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
Band, 1st Bttn., Bo. Rifle Regt., Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ponani (s), from Mauritius; and Humayun Shah (ship), Muscat.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Apollo (s), for Aden and Hull; Merton Hall (s), Marseilles and Liverpool; Maria Teresa (s), Colombo, Hongkong, &c.; Tanjore (s), Jedda; Simla (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf; and Lancashire (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Tanjore and the s.s. Apollo left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Europa and the s.s. Malwa entered the dock and the s.s. Merton Hall and the s.s. Maria Theresa left it on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s.s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—At a special sitting of the Court before Mr. Justice Bayley on Saturday Issac Ibrahim, an insolvent, was, on the application of Mr. Mankar, granted leave to amend his schedule. The petition was filed six months ago.

RAHNUMAI MAZDIASHNI SABHA.—Under the auspices of this sabha a sermon in Guzerati on gatha will be given by Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha this evening at 6-30 in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, where Parsi ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

REPORTED THEFT.—Beharilall Doorgadass, a gold and silver wire manufacturer, having his place of business on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, reports that his servant named Tookaram Bulwunt absconded on the 11th instant after committing the theft of 70 steel plates, valued at Rs. 50, the property of the complainant. The accused is said to have gone to Poona.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of August last 17 horses and 25 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 53 bullocks and 6 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—Hajee Mypoobun, a female mendicant, aged 70 years, was accidentally knocked down on the Duncan Road on Friday evening last by a hack victoria. The woman sustained a fracture to her collar-bone, and is now lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.—Another mendicant named Mukna Dhurma was also accidentally knocked down on Grant Road on Friday evening last by a hack victoria. The man sustained a fracture to his right leg and is at present lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

A JUVENILE BUTCHER IN TROUBLE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday a Mahomedan lad, aged 12 years, named Ebrahim Esmail, was charged by Enoch Solomon, a market inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan with bringing about 30 lbs. of buffalo meat from Coorla for sale in the city of Bombay not slaughtered at the Municipal slaughter-houses at Bandora and without permission from the Municipal Commissioner. Accused pleaded ignorance. The Magistrate discharged the accused with a warning that if he should do so again he would send him to the Sassoon Reformatory.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 1st Battalion, Bo. Rifle Regiment, at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille.....La Mascotte .....Metra.
Overture .....Silvana .....Weber.
Troop .....Parade .....P. Scott.
Polka Cornet solo..Iris.....Farrell.
Fantasia .....The Rose of Castille.....Balfe.
Waltz .....The Maid of the Mill ...Liddell.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A CHAIR.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court Hoosein Rahimon was charged by Constable Grayhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a chair valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of Nowrojee Byramjee, a boarding-house keeper at Grant Road, on Friday night last. The chair was left outside the doorway of complainant's house, when accused was observed by a policeman to deliberately pick it up and walk off with it. The policeman arrested him. Hoosein Rahimon was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday evening at Bellasis Road respecting the death of Khodabux, aged about 30 years. Deceased was a groom and at times worked as a ship-labourer. He was subject to fits. He had no fixed place of residence and slept in Oomar Jumal's stables on Bellasis Road. At 1 p.m. on Saturday the dead body of the deceased was seen floating in a tank near Oomer Jumal's stables. There was a depth of 10 feet of water in the tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

THEFT OF A FOWL.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Babajee Raghoo was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a fowl, valued at 5 annas, the property of Rahim Lillam, from his residence at Cammatteepoora 13th Street on Friday evening last. The accused was arrested by a policeman while endeavouring to dispose of the fowl, when the complainant arrived on the scene and identified the fowl as his property. Babajee on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HOW A NATIVE USED A RIFLE.—Luximon Nagoo was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Cooper on Saturday for letting off a gun in a room in the Bombay Hotel. It appears that the man took his master's rifle, and loading it discharged it in a room where a clerk named Fernandez was. He then reloaded the rifle and ran into the street, where he pointed it at several people. The accused in defence said he did not know what he was doing. The Magistrate said he did not think he intended to injure any one, but he had done a dangerous thing, and sentenced him as above.

SALE OF BUNGALOWS AT POONA.—Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Company, auctioneers of Bombay, sold at Poona on the 5th, 7th, and 9th instant several bungalows belonging to the estate of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla. On account of the season, there was a good attendance at every sale. Bongalow No. 22 at Kirkee station was sold to Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee Ghaswalla for Rs. 10,100; bungalow No. 23 at Neutral Lines, Poona, was sold to Mr. Ellapa Ballaram, contractor, Bombay, for Rs. 10,200; bungalow No. 8 at Native Infantry Lines was sold to Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetjee for Rs. 12,000; and two bungalows at Bhamboorda village, known as Sir Robert Phayre's bungalows, situated on the road to Government House, were knoked down to Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee for Rs. 17,000.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 16.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
Parsee New Year's Day.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Meeting regarding Sunday Mails, Town Hall.
19.—Poona Races.
Morarjee Goculdas Mills, Parel.
Municipal Corporation.
20.—Poona Fine Arts Exhibition.
Ward election, Mandavie,
Departure of English mail steamer.
21.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Company.
24.—Poona Races.
Hindustan S. and W. Company.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Poona Races.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company.
28.—Poona Races.
Presidency Mills Company.
30.—Justices' Election of a Councillor.

THE Mohunt of the Temple of Tarakeswar in Bengal is, we understand, about to file in the High Court a suit for defamation against the *Bangabasi* newspaper of Calcutta. The damages are laid at Rs. 50,000. The Advocate-General Paul and Messrs. Woodroffe, W. C. Bannerjee, and M. Ghose have been engaged for the complainant. All Bengal is promised a sensation, which it has not enjoyed for many years past.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN A LANDLORD AND TENANT.

IN the court of the Joint Subordinate Judge of Poona, Mr. N. V. Atre, Subordinate Judge, delivered judgment some days ago in a suit brought by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit against Mr. Samuel Cooke to recover Rs. 1,792-12-4

The following extracts from the judgment explain the nature of the suit :—The plaintiff sues to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,792-12-4, together with interest from the date of institution till payment. The plaint avers that the defendant leased the plaintiff's bungalow named Sungum Lodge from 16th November 1883 for 5 months on an agreement, paying Rs. 60 per mensem as rent and besides the water rates and other taxes; that from 16th April 1884, the defendant agreed to pay Rs. 1,600 per year and, besides the taxes that the defendant still owes for that term, the sum of Rs. 168-15-5, but it is time barred, and that, therefore, the plaintiff does not claim it. The plaint avers that the defendant continued to live on the above agreement from 16th April 1885, and was to remain till the 15th April 1886, but he occupied the bungalow till the end of February 1886; that the defendant for fear of the bungalow falling down for want of repairs voluntarily pitched a tent in the compound and lived in it for some days in the month of March; that he had, however, kept his furniture in the bungalow and used the furniture of the plaintiff that was in the bungalow; that besides, the kit of the defendant's Boat Club was kept in the compound, even after he left the bungalow; that the plaintiff offered the defendant his bungalow named 'Kirkee Lodge,' when the defendant informed the plaintiff of the bad state of the bungalow 'Sungam Lodge'; that the defendant did not accept the offer and refused to pay the rent, on the ground that he did not occupy the bungalow for the full term of his lease; that the plaintiff has not committed any default; that, therefore, the cause of action to recover Rs. 1,600 as rent, Rs. 56-4-4 for water rates, and Rs. 76 for municipal taxes accrued at Poona on the 16th April 1886. The defendant took the ground attached to the bungalow for grazing on an agreement of paying Rs. 50 per year; that therefore, the cause of action to recover Rs. 50 for the year 1885-86 accrued at Poona on the 16th April 1886. The plaint avers that the plaintiff had to keep a ramosi to watch the bungalow and the furniture in it for 1½ months from 1st March 1886 to 15th April 1886, as the defendant left it before the expiry of the term, and therefore the cause of action to recover Rs. 10-8 accrued at Poona on 16th April 1886; that the defendant has not paid any of the said sums; that the plaintiff lastly demanded of the defendant to pay the said sums on 20th August 1888.

The defendant replies that he was a yearly tenant with power of renewal at his pleasure for a period of 5 years and before the expiration of the year whose rental is now the subject of dispute, he was evicted by the plaintiff; that therefore the plaintiff has no claim whatever to any portion of the year's rent now sued for; that the plaintiff rendered the house uninhabitable by neglecting to do necessary repairs and further by removing the tiles from the roof while the defendant's family were still residing under it; that the defendant and his family in consequence suffered great inconvenience and annoyance, which caused much loss to the defendant, which he estimates at not less than rupees two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine. Should the court recognise any portion of the plaintiff's claim, defendant would claim as a set-off the amount of compensation aforementioned, and a decree against the plaintiff for the balance, which the court might deem due to defendant; that the plaintiff's claim is excessive and improperly valued; that the plaintiff has no right to introduce into his plaint matters connected with the College of Science Boat Club, which is not the property of the defendant; and as regards this portion of the plaint there is a misjoinder that the plaintiff has no right to claim rent at Rs. 50 per annum for the piece of open land attached to the said bungalow from the 16th April 1885; that the defendant by the arrangement under which he entered 'Sungum Lodge' was not liable for municipal taxes or ramosi's pay in the way claimed by the plaintiff. The issues for the decision framed by the F. C. Sub-judge are :—1. Whether the terms of the alleged tenancy have been proved. 2. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover Rs. 50 for rent for the open ground as claimed. 3. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover the taxes and ramosi's pay. 4. Whether the defendant has suffered any and what damages and whether those damages were sustained owing to the actions and omissions of the plaintiff; and whether the defendant is entitled to claim such a set-off in this suit? 5. Whether the defendant was evicted as alleged by him. 6. Whether the suit is objectionable on the ground of misjoinder.

My finding on the issues are :—1. The finding upon the first issue is that the defendant was a yearly tenant and had agreed to pay Rs. 1,600 as rent per year, and also the water rates and municipal taxes. 2. The finding upon the second issue is in the negative and against the plaintiff. 3. The finding upon the third issue is that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the taxes, but not ramosi's pay. 4. The finding upon the fourth is that the defendant has not suffered any damages, and the damages claimed by him were not sustained owing to the acts and omissions of plaintiff. 5. The finding upon the fifth is in the negative and against the defendant. 6. The finding upon the sixth is that there is no misjoinder.

This is a suit by the landlord against the tenant to recover rent, etc., of one year commencing from 16th April, 1885, and ending with 15th April 1886. No written lease has been passed by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the question is what were the terms of the tenancy. It is admitted on both sides that the defendant was a yearly tenant. He first entered the 'Sungum Lodge' on 16th November 1883, for a period of 5 months. He continued to occupy the bungalow for one year on fresh terms after the expiration of the said period. The present dispute relates to the third term of the defendant's occupation. The defendant urges that he was forcibly evicted from the bungalow and that, therefore he is not bound to pay the rent claimed by the plaintiff. Now, whether under circumstances the defendant should be considered as evicted by the plaintiff. If there is an eviction, it would appear that the defendant courted it by his own conduct. The letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff were the cause of his ouster. It was very natural for the plaintiff to ask the defendant to vacate in order to exonerate him from any liability for damages that might be caused by the falling of the bungalow. I do not see any blame can be laid upon the shoulders of the plaintiff. He had offered the defendant another house named 'Kirkee Lodge.' The defendant claims to set off the amount of damages in case the court thinks fit to award the plaintiff's claim. Looking at the facts of the case I am of opinion that the defendant is not entitled to claim any damages from the plaintiff. I do not think that the plaintiff is to blame in the transaction. He was not bound to repair the house. If the defendant represented to him that the house was in a bad state, and if he (plaintiff) asked the defendant to vacate for the purpose of repair, which he was not bound to do, and at the same time offered another house to the defendant, I do not think the plaintiff is liable to him in damages. The defendant claims damages first on account of his wife's illness, secondly the removal to Mahableshwar, thirdly the house-rent, fourthly the loss occasioned by the sale of cattle, &c., and fifthly on account of inconveniences and annoyance caused by sickness and separation of family. Now, even supposing for argument's sake that the defendant is entitled to the damages, it remains to be seen whether the damages are proved, and whether they were the immediate and necessary effect of the act of the plaintiff. On these points my opinion is in the negative and against the defendant. Even supposing that they are proved I think they are too remote. The going of the defendant to Mahableshwar was not the natural result of the alleged forcible eviction. He ought to have secured a house at Poona; his claim for a hire of a house at Mahableshwar and the hire of carriages and carts is not admissible. The sickness of Mrs. Cooke, defendant's wife, was not induced by the removal of the tiles. There is no proof to show that the removal of the tiles from the roof to her bedroom was the sole cause of the fever from which she suffered. The defendant is not therefore entitled to any damages on that score. There is no evidence to prove the details of the loss incurred by the defendant by the sale of his cattle, farm plant, materials, garden, etc. It was necessary to show what those items cost the defendant and the price fetched by them on the rates. The separation from family was not caused by the defendant's vacating the bungalow. The act of the plaintiff in asking the defendant to vacate cannot be said to have compelled the defendant to separate from his family. None of the parties would have contemplated that the ouster from the bungalow will lead to the defendant's separation from his family. The Rs. 1,000 claimed by the defendant in this respect seem to me inadmissible as being too indirect. The plaintiff should get Rs. 1,400 for rent, Rs. 48-7 for water rates, and Rs. 76 for Municipal taxes. I order that the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,524-7-6, with proportionate costs and further interest from this day till payment at 6 per cent. per annum. The remaining claim is rejected with costs. The defendant shall bear his own costs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Morris, 2nd Lieut, R A, from leave, to Bassein.
Harvest, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 20th Bo Infy, from leave, to Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER, 14.

Marter, 2nd Lieut, Bo Rl Fusrs, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 16th September, 1889.

1. Letter-paper and envelopes have been stamped with the Regimental crest. They can be obtained on payment by any member of the corps on application at Head-quarters.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—No. 2796 Vol. F. R. Von Geyer, "F" Company; No. 2797 Vol. A. C. Goulden, "C" Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters :—
Tuesday 17th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.
Wednesday 18th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
Thursday 19th, 9 p.m.—Instructions.
Friday 20th, 6-30 p.m.—Instructions.

2. There will be a general meeting of the Battery at Head-quarters on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of blue uniform.

3. On Saturday next, the 21st instant, the Battery will parade at the Municipal Offices, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Colaba for drill at the 9-inch R. M. L. gun. Dress—uniform with forage caps.

By Order,
J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 13th September, 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd (Q O) Lt Cavy—2nd Lt C S Stack, offg Sqdn officer, on probation, 2nd Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity.

6th Bo Cavy—Lt N G Fraser, S C, offg Sqdn Offr, 3rd Lt Cavy, to be Sqdn offr, vice Lt Sherard, appointed 4th Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem.

(Lt Fraser will be attached for duty with the 28th Bo I (Pioneers) as Wing Offr until further orders.

Bo S and M—Lt A M A Harris, R E, Co officer to be Co Comdr sub pro tem from 10th March 1889 vice Capt Fullerton.

7th Bo I—Lt E B I Chitty attached to the 3rd Bo L I as offg Wing Offr, is transferred in the same capacity.

28th Bo I (Pioneers)—Lt G H Hancock, offg Wing Offr, to be acting Wing Offr.

With reference to Army Order No 289 of 6th July 1889, Major and Bt Lt-Col C E Hussey, 2nd Lanc Fusrs, is confirmed in the appointment of Comdt Deolali Depot, with effect from the 12th July 1888.

Surgn P M Ellis, medical staff, on general duty, Poona Dis, is appointed to the medical charge of the station hospital, Kamptee, travelling at the public expense.

Capt P de S Burney, 79th Fd Batty (late M-2) R A, is attached to 53rd Fd Batty (late G-3 R A) for duty, from date of being struck off the strength of No 2 Native Mountain Batty,—pending his departure to England in the first troop ship of the ensuing trooping season.

Major E D Newnham Smith, SC, is apptd to officiate as Assist J A Genl, and is posted to the 7th circle.

Intimation has been received that the Secy of State for India has permitted Capt J D Fullerton, RE, to revert to Imperial duty with effect from 10th Jan 1890.

The name of Surg J M Reid, MD, is struck off the list of time-expired officers of the Med Staff selected for relief during the trooping season of 1889-90, published in Army Order No. 348 of the 2nd ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A—Capt A H Browne, No 34 Batty, Southern Dn (late 7-1st Southern), to England from 5th Sept 1889 to 4th March 1890 on medical cert.

1st Bl Fus—2nd Lt W M Master, to England, for 6 months' on M C.

2nd Madras Lancers.—Col A D Parsons (Mad

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., will sell THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, at the premises adjoining those of Mr. J Hamilton, the undertaker, in Clare Road, Byculla, the handsome household furniture and appropriate fittings, comprising all the requisites of a comfortable furnished residence, including a pianoforte by John Broadwood, the property of G. FENNEL, Esq.
The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.

Bombay, September 16, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, BETLENUTS, DRY GINGER, GROCERY, COIR MATS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 103 Samuel Street, Vudgadi, Mandvie, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C. and in re Thacker Mojjee Karamsey, an insolvent, consisting of bales of grey piece-goods, maodas of dry gingercroton seeds, koole-jiru and guj-paper, packages of coir mats and rugs, bees-wax, gunny bags of betllenuts, pepper beam scale, weights, mattresses, pillows, sail, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 16, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of vacant pieces of land at Pedder Road, Cumball Hill, is POSTPONED, from SATURDAY, the 14th, to TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Crawford Market, by order of Messrs. MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. C. N. Patel and Co., insolvents, a large stock of oilmanstores and provisions, consisting of American, English and best Continental stores (all fresh arrivals) soap, best English and French perfumery, wines, biscuits, confectionery, jam and jellies, asparagus, vegetables, pickles, sauces, vinegar, cheese, ham, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs BENNETT and Co will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p m, sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a large quantity of cloth serge, remnants and cuttings, great coats and cloaks, tunics trowsers, water-proof capes, buttons, badges, and pieces of French grey superfine, fine, super white lisle, coarse, blue, and red mull, gold lace, cord silk, crimson, worsted scarlet, &c., &c.
Also all articles of furniture and plant, such as 28 sewing machines, tables, office desks, chairs, wooden horses, racks, presses, shelves, &c.
Catalogues will be published.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Goolam Ally Jewanjee—
M P & Co, 1-4—4 cases medicine.
M P & Co, 1-5—5 cases perfumed spirits.
On account and risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H B & Co,—2 cases padlocks
On account of Hajee Abboo Hajee Esmail—
H, C, & S, 1-2—2 cases tin lamps,
On account and risk of Mahomed Ally Essoofbhoy—
H, H, S, M, 1-2—2 cases gold stones.
On account and risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail—
H, C, and S,—6703—3 cases locks,
On account and risk of Hormasjee Curseti and Sons
H. B. and Co,—6351-1—2 cases assorted toys,
H. B. and Co, 6351-2—2 cases assorted toys,
On account and risk of Esmaljee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H, C, and S, 6678—2 cases spirit lamps.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Marine Lines, near the Mess, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood french-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany large size harmonium, by Cramer, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in guilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. S. WILKINS.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 16, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhotics.
5 cases prints.
2 cases T red and printed goods.
2 bales check drills.
5 cases muslins.
1 case 22 doz. Russian Morocco leather.
10 cases burners, chimneys and brushes.
5 bales each 5 cwt bundling twine.
126 boxes pipes.
By order of Akha Vukta and Co., and on account and at the risk of Omer Hajee Soomar—
Gold ornaments called zarmar, pochi, hasar, vedo, vedla, vajartik, madalia, kanfulsuri, chukli, dantiklo, silver tora, athasia and jerdana, silk clothes, containing ijar aba, odhni, saya, sadaria, masar, malaya, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria, with movable coach box.
1 ,, second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 ,, ,, office-shigram,
1 handsome grey Pegu mare, 11-2, six years, sound and quiet.
1 tricycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY ON THE PAREL ROAD,

On THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Dolla Cusra and on account and the risk of the mortgagor Muccoondrai Limbajee Thacker Tell, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated the 4th day of May 1885 and 20th July 1885 respectively.
All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the out side of Parel Road at Chinch poogly, in sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed under No. and the said land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. 767, and is containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the land leased to Luximon Kooshajee Patel, on the west by the land leased to Gunnoo Succaram Mahaby, on the north by the passage of the ground, and on the south by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Muccon Irao Limbajee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS, MILL FURNISHERS AND OTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE MILL STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GRAVES, to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. James Greaves and Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of mill stores, consisting of 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 2¾, 4 and 5, inches leather beltings, roller skins, mule bandings, throstle bandings, scroll bandings, soapstone packings, 1-inch round canvas, core packings, shuttles, white leather sewing lace, leather picking bands, 9 inches long collar skewers, 7 inch Mason's roving tubes, 5 inch weft pins with shields, spindle oil, shafting oil, ring throstle oil, cylinder oil, China clay, one "The Simplex" fire extinguisher, kegs of paint, beam scale, &c.
Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 26th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Berkley place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one cottage piano by August Dassel, in splendid condition, one table sewing machine, in good order by Singer & Co., table and hanging K. O. lamps, carpets, pictures, China flower vases, fishbowl with fish, oil made matting, &c. the property of Mr. JOHN A. LONG.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 16, 1889.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulkor," light, of one or a pair of Arabs.
One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout, and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.
One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.
One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.
Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different makers, in good order.
A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.
And some sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

TO BE LET.

Furnished and well situated BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the PRIVATE SECRETARY, SURGEON-MAJOR IRVING, and Captain FORBES, A.-D.-C., will LEAVE GANESH KHIND for SIMLA on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th instant, RETURNING on 9th proximo. Telegrams, letters, and papers intended for immediate delivery to Their Excellencies and party should be addressed "CAMP of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY," without the addition of any post town.

E. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Ganesh Khind, 13th September 1889.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

To The SHERIFF of BOMBAY,

DEAR SIR,—Please CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay to PROTEST AGAINST the PROPOSED DESPATCH from BOMBAY on SUNDAYS of the ENGLISH MAILS. The Meeting to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th, at 5-15 p.m.

Charles Surgant,
L. G. Bombay,
F. Forbes Adam,
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,
James Douglas,
A. M. Gubbay,
David Sassoon & Co.,
C. B. Lynch,
H. Curwen,
Harold R. King,
Muncherji N. Banaji,
John C. Anderson,
Vernon B. F. Bayley,
Narundas Rajaram & Co.,
Framji Sands & Co.,
Rughunath N. Khote,
Harry W. William, Reuter's Agent,
R. M. Sayani,
K. T. Telang,
Pherozshah M. Mehta,
Sorabjee S. Bengalee,
Vurjeewandas Madhowdas
Thomas Blaney,
G. Merewether,
E. C. K. Ollivant,
Dosabhoy Framji,
Cowasji Hormasji,
Muljibhaya Bhawanidas Barbhaya,
Fazulbhoy Visram,

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby give Notice that a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th September 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

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SURGEON DENTIST.

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AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

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Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

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State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

AN advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, making the price 97½, is reported by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening. There was no further change in Silver, 42 9-16d. per oz being still the quotation through all channels. Rupee Securities, however, were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £66¾ and £69, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¾. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 86½; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·26½.

The National Bank of India has declared a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the past half-year, and carries forward £32,000 to the Reserve fund and the next half-year's account. The Agra Bank also pays a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £190,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay.

No further change is reported in the Wheat market. The total quantity afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,490,000 quarters—a falling off of 30,000 quarters since the previous Friday's estimate. From Mincing Lane the only fresh news relates to Coffee, which was firm, Medium Mysore being 2s. dearer, at 102s. per cwt.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet but with no increase in the amount of business passing, the total sales having been again 6,000 bales, including a smaller porportion of Surats, at 400 bales. Spot prices were still unaltered; and American Arrivals, though 1-64d. lower for September-October deliveries and higher to the same extent in those for November-December, were unchanged in all other positions. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull, Surats quiet, with total sales 4,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indian, and spot and arrival prices unchanged. The Imports were 8,000 bales.

A further and material decrease in the volume of business in Cotton is disclosed by the Liverpool weekly statistics wired by Reuter last evening, the total week's sales having aggregated only 36,000 bales compared with 44,000 bales for the week preceding, while the amount of Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded was 11,000 bales less than during the previous week, at 74,000 bales. The Imports were 9,000 bales less, at 21,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 29,000 bales, but, as will be seen by the figures which we give below for comparison, it was yesterday 70,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though 53,000 bales lighter than in the year before. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less than it was last week, at 150,000 bales. The total visible supply and that of East Indian Cotton had increased during the week under review, say by 30,000 bales and 8,000 bales respectively; and, compared with the two previous years, the total figures show an increase of 103,000 bales as against 1888, and a falling off of 366,000 bales as against 1887; while of East Indian Cotton there appear to be 94,000 bales more in sight than was the case at this time last year and 157,000 bales less than in 1887 at the same time.

The publication of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report at the beginning of the week was followed by an advance of 3-64d. per lb. in American Arrival Cotton in Liverpool in nearly all positions, spot quotations remaining unaltered, but comparing yesterday's prices with those ruling a week ago we find a decline of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American and of 3-32d. in arrival for September-November deliveries, the slight fall of 1-64d. being shown in all the more distant positions. The excess in the price of Mid.-American compared with last year's quotation at the same time has become reduced to 9-16d. per lb., but it is still 1 3-16d. as against the quotation at this time in 1887.

September Futures were three points lower in New York yesterday, at 10·70 cents, but the spot price was unaltered, at 11 3-8 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales, bringing the week's figures to 93,000 bales, the total arrivals for the new season being thus 47,000 bales greater than for the same period last season and 33,000 bales less than in 1887-88. Yesterday's decline in September Futures was recovered to-day, 10·73 cents being again the rate, and the spot rate was still unchanged. The Receipts were again 17,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales on the corresponding day last year and 25,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	93,000	45,000	123,000
,, exports to U. K.	40,000	31,000	30,000
,, ,, Continent	4,000	4,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	144,000	85,000	226,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	63,000	41,000	60,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	7,000	10,000	6,000
,, Stock in the Ports	106,000	184,000	190,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	860,000	757,440	1,225,690
,, Surats	307,000	213,880	461,320
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	430,000	259,860	483,050
,, London	30,000	14,000	39,000
American Afloat	60,000	30,000	50,000
East Indian ,,	26,000	25,000	31,000
	546,000	328,860	603,050
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 11-16d.	6¼d.	5¼d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4¾d.	3¾d.
Difference	2 3-16d.	1⅞d.	1½d.

Locally we have had a quiet market for the staple, though prices have been steady at the previous level. Of ready stuff, some 300 bales of Dharwar have been taken at Rs. 212, and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Indore at Rs. 210 and Veerumgaum at Rs. 189 per candy. In arrival business, contracts are reported, though not for large lines, in "Good" Bengals, for December-January, at Rs. 177½, and "Fully Good" for the same delivery at Rs. 187½, and in "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 233 per candy.

WHEAT continues to be a very quiet market, enquiry from exporters being almost extinct, and business has again been upon a very small scale; dealers are asking the old rates for all descriptions however, and we call prices nominally unchanged, though lacking, in many cases, the test of actual business.

SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent and the market from quiet has become weak, a decline of 1 to 2 annas having been established in *Linseed*. We now quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-2-6 to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 8-9-0 to Rs. 8-10-0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 ,,
Do. Red do.	,, 7-10-0 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	606 bales.
Wheat	5,758 cwt.
Linseed	2,654 ,,
Rapeseed	4,751 ,,
Castor seed	1,056 ,,

FREIGHTS.—Though we repeat our quotations of yesterday evening, the dull feeling which we then reported has become intensified, and further concessions would possibly be made by holders of tonnage were there any demand for space; but this is almost entirely absent at the moment, and we have heard of no fresh business worth recording to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, with Bank Demand and Wire Transfer quoted 1-32d. lower than Friday's closing rates, but Credits unaltered; and the market has since continued quiet but steady with very little doing, and a holiday feeling being generally prevalent. We hear also that in Calcutta business in this market is very slack. There have been two buyers of three months' sight Credits here to-day at 1s. 4 17-32d., the rest naming 1s. 4 9-16d.; and we quote as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·74½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with a downward tendency in rates, and we report a decline of 1-16 per cent. in the price of Loans, both for Money and Account, 93½ having been the quotation all day and at closing. For the other paper 102¾ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day, and will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday, as will also the Banks on account of the Parsi New Year holidays.

[For latest Stock and Shares Prices see page 3.]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACKAY—At Bombay on the 15th instant, the wife of Captain James Balfour Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—September 12, the wife of Walter T Carter, of a daughter.
SHORT—September 11, at Hiram Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of James Short, Solicitor, of a son.
SANDERSON—September 11, at 13 Riverside, Barrackpur, the wife of Herbert E Sanderson, East Indian Railway, of a son.
SPENCE—September 8, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain E K E Spence, A C G, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—DE-LA-HEY—Sept. 7, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Very Rev W H Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, John J Henderson, C E, to Elsie Prior de-la-Hey, daughter of the late William de-la-Hey, C E.
WHYBROW—DAVIES—September 9, at Christ Church, Kasauli, by the Rev J M M Griffiths, M A, Sergeant Arthur Whybrow, (The Queen's, Solon), to Katharine Ann Davies.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—September 4, at Bangalore, Charlotte Agnes Campbell, daughter of Colonel and Mrs J A Campbell.
DUNLOP—August 25, at Aurungabad, Deccan, Ian, infant son of Lieutenant Henr.
ELLISON—September 7, at Sheikh Budin, Constance Mary, the beloved infant daughter of William and Mary Ellison, aged 8 weeks.
GOFFIN—September 4, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, Edmund Cullis, son of the Rev H J Goffin, of Vizianagram, aged 4 months and 9 days.
HILL—September 9, at Cawnpore, of enteric fever, Wenman Joseph Hill, Assistant Manager of the Muir Mills, aged 33 years.
LUND—September 6, at Kasauli, of typhoid fever, Ada Lund, aged 21 years and 11 months.
MCGREGOR—September 9, at the General Hospital, Robert T MacGregor, Champdany Jute Works, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1889.

THE Resolution of Government on the Report of the Forest Commission, which was appointed by Lord Reay in 1886 to enquire into forest matters, particularly in the Thana and Colaba Districts, is an interesting document; but it is a document hardly definite enough in its conclusions to set at rest the feud that has long existed between the Revenue officers and the officers of the Forest Department. The two subjects dealt with are grazing and rab. Much is necessarily left to the discretion of the Collector, who is to determine, in consultation with the local Forest Department officer, with regard to grazing, what the conditions and defined limits of the grazing permits shall be, and the conditions under which rab materials should be supplied to forest villagers. Rules regarding rab-cutting are to be framed, in the first instance, by the Forest Department officers; but before they become law, they must be approved of by the Land Revenue officials, and if the conditions appear to the Revenue officials unsatisfactory, the matter must be referred, through the Commissioner, to Government for final decision. As the circumstances of different collectorates differ so much, it is wise to leave the ruling in these matters to local officers. The Forest Commission pointed out that, "in order to make a system of conservancy of State forests really effective, and to protect the interests of private owners of wooded land as well as Government, it is necessary to vest in the executive authorities power to control while in transit all forest produce for which there is an export demand, whatever may be the source from which it is obtained." The agitation which led to the Forest Commission was started by traders, who found the zealous Forest officers unpleasantly interfere with their lucrative trade of clearing away trees of all kinds to convey to Bombay to sell or export the timber, thereby making great profits. The villagers' grievances were paraded, while the rich traders were the real agitators. The exhaustive four-volume report of the Commission and the Government Resolution upon the Report results in leaving things much as they were; but it does not, therefore, follow that the Commission was unnecessary. The Forest Department needed the thorough sifting it has undergone to establish popular confidence. Forest grievances of any magnitude have been proved non-existent; but still the appointment of the Forest Commission will be remembered as one of the many beneficent acts of Lord Reay's Government. Forest officers have been proved a little over-zealous perhaps; but on the other hand their zeal is easily explained when the value of forests in a tropical climate is remembered, also the impossibility of continuity without strict conservancy. The Forest officer, from his technical training, is more far-seeing than the Revenue official, who realizes, with the eyes of a parent, the present needs of the people around him, and desires to satisfy them. The Government Resolution leaves the direction of local forest matters in the hands of these two classes of officials, and they ought to form a very efficient board of direction, both points of view being in good keeping. *Pas de zèle* is a good motto for each. We are glad to see that the Government Resolution enforces the national view, that where the privilege of grazing in the forests has not been enjoyed, and where there is a plentiful supply of grazing outside the Government forests, either on occupied land or unassessed waste, there is no need to allow of the pasturing of cattle inside the forests. Where, on the other hand, the interests of agriculture would seriously suffer and the welfare of the cultivators would be very prejudicially affected if all the grazing in Government forests were strictly prohibited, there, within certain defined limits and on certain fixed conditions, grazing in the forests must be permitted. The recommendation of the Forest Commission that grazing in the Thana and Colaba Districts should be free is wisely restricted by the Governor in Council. It is to be free, but on the following conditions :—(1) that the exercise of the privilege should be limited by the closure, which the Forest Department may enclose for purposes of forestry, and (2) that the number of cattle admitted to graze free of charge should not be in excess of the number for which the area open can be expected to furnish a sufficient supply of grazing, and that the cattle should not be allowed access at the season when it is deemed requisite to close the forest to permit of the growth of the young grass. The mischievous destruction of the young grass crop dwelt upon in Mr. Shuttleworth's last Annual Report will, by these wise restrictions, be prevented. As is remarked in the Government Resolution under review, the question of rab-supply presents even greater difficulties than does that of grazing. Everywhere, but peculiarly in the east, it is noticeable that the poor have no power to look beyond the present. The penniless native marries his son or daughter, and thinks nothing of contracting debts that will be a loadstone round his own neck and his son's, and his son's sons. In like manner, the ignorant cultivator will destroy the crowns of trees in the forests, cut away the side branches, and tear up the saplings, the reproductions of wise Mother Nature, to make rab—the only manure he cares to use—forgetful that he is preventing future supply. Had he even an elementary acquaintance with agricultural science, he would know that waste and refuse alone should form manure. An important proposal is before the Senate of the Bombay University to institute a Diploma in Agriculture in the Faculty of Civil Engineering. A candidate for the Diploma must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay or of some University recognized by it, and he will have to pass three examinations in agriculture before getting his Diploma. In a country peculiarly agricultural education is obviously essential. The poverty of the people has long made it clear to the observant that education has been too exclusively literary, and that increased production in manufactures and agriculture is urgently needed. It is an unquestioned fact that agricultural science can increase the production of the soil. Mr. Ozanne, an authority who is worthy of hearing, states that agricultural science has had the effect of increasing production in every country where it has had a fair trial. It is true that the agricultural classes established in connection with the High Schools in the time of Sir Richard Temple have proved a failure, but they have failed probably through the want of really scientific instructors. We hope the University will succeed in instituting the Diplomacy, thus stimulating and honouring the study of agriculture, which is efficiently taught in the College of Science, Poona, the Baroda College, and in the Victoria Techuical Institute, Bombay.

THE attention of the House of Commons the other day was once again called by Mr. Henniker Heaton to the fact that the postal charge for letters from England to India is double that charged for letters and newspapers between this country and all the other States comprised in the Postal Union. The postage of newspapers between England and Australia is considerably less than that charged between India and England, although the distance is five thousand miles longer in the former case. Mr. Heaton very reasonably contended that the proper way to encourage trade and promote social relations between England and her dependencies is to reduce postal charges and not to make them heavier than those of other countries. He charged the heads of the Post Office department with ignoring the importance of facilitating communications between the various parts of the Empire, and asked the House to take stringent action to compel them to reduce the rates between England and India to the level of the charges of foreign countries. He showed that the present system compelled firms in a large way of business to avail themselves of the economy placed within their reach by the post offices of the Continental States. One English firm sends enormous packets of letters to be posted in France for transmission to India, thus saving half the cost that would be incurred had they been posted in England. We may supplement this piece of information by stating that other English firms send out their correspondence in bulk to Bombay, and there have it posted at Indian postal rates, saving four-pence half-penny on each letter. We can well understand that English officers at Quetta and other Indian stations regard with derision the system under which English newspapers come to them with French stamps. But many more, we imagine, receive their English newspapers bearing Indian postage stamps and the Bombay post mark. It appears that at Shanghai the French, the Russian, the German, and the British Governments have each a post office. A letter coming by either of the first three post offices just mentioned would be charged two-pence half-penny to India, but if it were sent through the English Post Office the charge would be five-pence. At Zanzibar letters are by preference posted at the French Post Office for transmission to England and India, so as to save the difference in postage. It is clear that the English postal revenue must suffer considerably from the heavy charges which compel people to seek for the cheaper facilities afforded by Continental Governments. Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, did not venture to join battle with Mr. Heaton, contenting himself with saying that he did not propose to go into the question of the postal charges between England and India and England and the Colonies. It was, he said, a question between the tax bearer and the letter-writer. If the country is prepared to pay the additional cost involved in a reduction of the rates, the Post Office will do what is required. He contends that the conveyance of newspapers between England and India involves loss owing to the charges for transit through France and Italy; while the French Post Office can send a newspaper to India at a small profit. Mr. Raikes repudiated sentiment in business, and said that from a business point of view it is necessary to maiatain the present charges. This argument conveniently ignores the fact that the postal service as a whole yields a large profit. The principle underlying Rowland Hill's postal reform was that although it might cost more than a penny to convey letters from London to Scotland, yet on the whole the penny postage would give the department a profit which could not be looked for when correspondence was discouraged by heavy postal charges. Mr. Heaton pointed out that the Conservatives had opposed the Rowland Hills postal reform as the Postmaster-General now opposed the equalisation of the charges between England and India with those made by Continental Governments. He maintained that an ocean penny-postage could be established at an addition of only sixty thousand a year beyond the present outlay, and that the increase of corresponence would in a short time considerably increase the revenue. Sir Roper Lethbridge testified to the universal feeling throughout India on this postal question, and urged the Government to take the matter in hand. He contrasted the stronger postal administration which prevailed in France with that of England, where the Postmaster-General allows himself to be dominated by the Treasury. But the appeal met with no response. Seeing that India pays so largely for the postal service, the present rates are exorbitant, and we should never rest until they are reduced to the level of those fixed by the Continental States. Why should the British Post Office consent to pay a transit rate to France and Italy out of all proportion to that charged by either of those States to the other? With rival routes in view, there can be no great difficulty in inducing the French and Italian Governments to diminish their charges.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, according to a Central News telegram received yesterday, is dangerously ill, and even on the previous night was reported to be sinking fast. Sir Wilfrid, whose gibes and jokes and humorous speeches made him always a welcome public speaker, was listened to with as pronounced good humour by his opponents as by his friends, while his rigid advocacy of temperance brought his oratory into requisition on other platforms than the political. Born at Brayson Hall in Cumberland in 1829, Sir Wilfrid succeeded to the baronetcy in 1867 on the death of his father, "a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles." At an early age he became a temperance advocate, and is now the head of the United Kingdom Alliance and of course its spokesman in Parliament. Sir Wilfrid was first returned to Parliament thirty years ago in conjunction with his uncle, Sir James Graham, to represent Carlisle. In March 1864 he moved to bring in the House of Commons "a Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," afterwards known as the Permissive Bill, the main provision of which was to give two-thirds of the inhabitants of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. The Bill was supported by forty members, but it was the cause of its author's defeat the following year, when a general election took place. Three years afterwards, as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Wilfrid headed the poll; but it was not till 1880 that he succeeded in carrying his "Local Option" Resolution by a majority of twenty-six. In 1885 Cockermouth rejected Sir Wilfrid, but in the following year he carried the seat by an overwhelming majority. Since then the Local Option Resolution has been twice carried. "Local Option," as the name implies, is an offspring of the Permissive Bill, the phrase having been borrowed from a letter by Mr. Gladstone, who, writing of the Permissive Bill in 1868, said he was disposed to let in the principle of local option wherever it is found satisfactory. Popular wherever he went, if Sir Wilfrid's illness terminate fatally, his death will create universal regret. The esteem in which he is held may best be gathered from the sketch Mr. Stead gave of him at the time he was returned for Cockermouth :—"Here we are again! The electors of Cockermouth have done right. We really could not have done without Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the House any longer. Mr. Labouchere we have always with us, it is true, but Mr. Labouchere is getting such an important personage nowadays that even he will, as likely as not, take before long to instructing instead of amusing us; and where should we be then? Everybody was delighted when our only humourist came back from the South of France, not a new man, but just the old man that he always was, with a fresh supply of speeches as full of quips and cranks and puns and gibes—good, bad, and indifferent—as ever . . . Sir Wilfrid, as everyone knows, is the standing proof that wine and wit are not inseparable, for he is a total abstainer himself, and as president of the United Kingdom Alliance, an advocate of the abstention of others, and in all other respects he is the most uncompromising Radical alive. In private life he is the cheeri

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE END OF THE STRIKE.

WORK RESUMED.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Representatives of all dock-labourers, firemen, stokers, and seamen have signed an agreement to resume work on the basis of the compromise already announced.

Work will be resumed to-morrow, and the increase will commence from November.

The lightermen still stand out.

The tailors have succeeded in obtaining the rates they demanded.

SEPT. 14.

The lightermen have signed the agreement.

The strike has ended, and all hands started to-day.

A HAPPY FINALE.

MR. BURNS PROMISES A BALANCE-SHEET.

SEPT. 15.

All the men have resumed work, including the lighter-men.

At the conclusion of the negociations the leaders were regaled at the Mansion House, Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor being present.

His Eminence and the Lord Mayor congratulated the strikers on the remarkable immunity from violence which had characterised their proceedings.

Mr. Burns undertook to produce a balance-sheet of the Strike Funds.

THE ARTILLERY MUTINY.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

A court-martial assembled yesterday at Woolwich to try the drivers who mutinied on Thursday.

The prisoners complained of the tyranny of their superiors and overwork.

Three drivers, Mills, Stevens, and Wilkie by name, were convicted of insubordination and mutiny.

The sentences passed against them have not yet transpired.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge is causing enquiries to be made into the circumstances which led to the mutiny.

ANOTHER MILITARY OUTBREAK.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Another military mutiny occurred yesterday.

Twenty men of the Bridging Battalion, Royal Engineers, at Aldershot, refused to clean their harness and fled to the neighbouring villages.

The men were captured by a military picquet and lodged in the Guard-Room.

As in the case of the Artillery Drivers the Engineers complain of overwork.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON RING.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Representatives of the Lancashire employers and workmen are conferring with a view to arranging a scheme which shall break down the Liverpool Cotton Ring.

SIX LANCASHIRE MILLS CLOSED.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Six of the largest mills in Blackburn were yesterday closed for an indefinite period in consequence of the action of the Liverpool Cotton Ring.

THE SOUDANESE DIFFICULTY.

THE FRIENDLIES TO BE DISARMED.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Government has wired instructions to Suakin that raids in Soudanese territory are to be discontinued and the Friendlies disarmed.

THE KAISER STILL VISITING.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

A Berlin telegram says that the Kaiser William's family will visit that of King Humbert at Monza, the Emperor himself subsequently proceeding on a visit to Athens.

THE RAJA OF JOHORE.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Raja of Johore is expected to visit Frankfurt next Saturday.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Major Wylie, of the Cheshire Regiment, was yesterday thrown from his horse and seriously injured.

He is now reported to be in a dying condition.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON DYING.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson is dangerously ill, suffering from constipation.

Last night Sir Wilfrid was reported to be sinking fast.

SICKNESS OF THE TROOPS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 15.

Sickness among the British troops in Egypt still continues.

Yesterday's weekly returns show 245 in hospital suffering from enteric fever. Several cases have proved fatal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, SEPT. 13.

The police have removed General Boulanger's election placards from the walls and have arrested a man who stuck them up.

THE DOCK STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Strike Committee have signed in favour of a scheme for bringing new terms into force from the 4th November. The Dock Directors have given their assent, provided that all classes of labourers resume their work on Monday.

The lightermen, who have moderated their demands, have agreed that if the same are accepted to-day they will resume work on Monday.

The lightermen now constitute the sole obstacle to a settlement.

MAJOR CREIGHTON APPEALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

Major Creighton, of the 7th Hussars, has submitted an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief against the proceedings of the Court-Martial at Secunderabad. He principally urges that the Advocate-General misdirected the court in telling them to treat the officers' mess money lodged with him as public money, the contention being that it was private property, and also proof of misapplication to his own use was not made out.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

Sir Frederick Roberts will leave Simla on the 21st October and reach Bombay on the 24th. His Excellency will leave Bombay again on the following day for Peshawur, Attock, and the Gomal Pass, &c.

THE TRIPATI TEMPLE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

All the vessels at the Tripati temple have been recovered and removed to the Sub-Magistrate's treasury. The first vessel was examined yesterday afternoon. Thousands of people were present. On the top of the vessel was a thin layer of ancient gold coins. The rest of the contents consists of old copper coins.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

H. E. the Governor of Madras leaves Madras on the 21st instant, and goes to Calcutta and Darjeeling, thence to Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra, Umballa, Simla, Lahore, Mooltan, Quetta, Karachi, and Bombay, returning from Bombay at the end of October.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

Mr. G. E. Ward is permitted to resign the service.

Mr. H. C. Hill officiates as Inspector-General of Forests in India, vice Mr. B. Ribbentrop on furlough.

Mr. S. H. King, Treasury Officer at Quetta, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. H. R. Smith officiates.

Colonel A. W. Roberts reverts to Political Agent, Second Class, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad.

Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey officiates as Political Assistant First-class; Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard Second-class; Major W. Loch to be Political Agent Third-class.

The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. J. Dillon is appointed Postmaster-General in charge of the Punjab Circle. Mr. E. Hutton officiates temporarily as Comptroller of the Post Office.

Mr. H. S. Groves Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is to act as Deputy Accountant-General, vice Mr. J. C. E. Branson, on privilege leave.

The following are granted leave on private affairs:—Lieutenants C. H. Schlesinger and E. R. Morton, a year each.

The following lieutenant-colonels are promoted to be colonels:—Lieutenant-Colonel Godlieb James Van Someren, Edward James Gunthorpe, Campbell Walker, and Charles Edward Douglas Branson.

Colonel Henry Charles Kemble is permitted to retire from the service.

A good service pension is conferred on each of the following Colonels:—Colonel Edward Francis Chapman, Colonel Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, and Deputy Surgeon-General George Farrell.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY MEETING AT NASSICK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSICK, SEPT. 15.

A large meeting of all the castes, presided over by Mr. Shreemant Chandwadkar, was held here to-day. The proceedings regarding the mamlatdars' indemnity were unanimously approved.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 12.

The MacIver Line s.s. Etolia left here for Bombay via Karachi.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66¾
4½ per cent. „	69
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅝
Bar Silver	42 9-16d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		36,000	bales.
„ „	„ Surats	4,000	„
„ „	Import of Cotton	21,000	„
„ „	„ Surats	6,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton	430,000	„
„ „	„ Surats	150,000	„
„	Stock of Cotton in London.	30,000	„

THE Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to remit the stamp duty payable under the Indian Stamp Act of 1877 on all instruments of memorandum or agreement with the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.

SNIPE-SHOOTING, so a didactic writer in the *World* says, is the surest test of a true lover of sport; for no other will tramp about a heavy marsh for the sake of a few small birds. But the genuine sportsman thinks nothing of the drawbacks, "more than content as he plods his homeward way if he has brought down his fair share of jacks." It is to be feared that there are few men in India enthusiastic enough to return contented with this achievement, whatever they might feel if the bag consisted of full snipe. By the way, it will interest many to hear that the snipe have already put in an appearance in this part of the country, says our Allahabad *Pioneer*. On the lowlands between Jhansi and Kalpi they have been seen rising in whisps from the half-flooded fields—a full month before the usual time. For although the gunner in Lower Bengal looks upon September as one of his best months, the birds are expected in vain up-country till the middle of October. Probably their early appearance this year is due to the quantity of land now lying under water by reason of the late floods.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 30th August, arrived at Mazagon at 12-30 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Brunton	Mr J Airds
Mr R E Cripps	Mr A Ashworth
Mr H D Davies	Mr G Morgan
Mr T Harwood	Mr W Chadwick
Miss Davies	Mr W N Cresswell
Mr Sassoons	Mr Armitage
Dr Holman	Mr W Nicholl
Mr Gowans	Mr Nicholl, junr
Miss Marie Tyrelle	Mr Winckler

FROM BRINDISI.

Depty Surg-Genl Farrell	Miss Matthews
Mr J Monson	Mr W B Allen
Mr R Trevethick	Mr Spencer Cox
Mr H M S Matthews	Mr R Walker
Mr G Macdonnell	Mrs Williams

FROM VENICE—Major Shone.

FROM ADEN.—Mrs Morgan R Thomas.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen's visit to Wales was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. Her Majesty is now at Balmoral.

In the House of Lords this week, the rumoured annexation of Cashmere, the Council of India Bill, and the Crawford Commission have been dealt with.

In the Lower House, the Western Australia Constitution Bill has been withdrawn.

The report of the usual Indian Budget resolutions was received and agreed to in the Commons on Wednesday.

Both Houses of Parliament assembled at noon today for the prorogation.

In Russian political circles attention is concentrated upon the alleged efforts of the Central Powers to induce Turkey to join the Triple Alliance.

The French elections are fixed for Sept. 22 and the second ballots for Oct. 6.

The condition of Crete is still causing grave anxiety.

Queen Natalie has accepted the proposals of the Servian Government, and is expected to arrive in Belgrade after the elections.

Attention is again directed to the state of Armenia.

The Shah left Budapest on Wednesday, en route for Teheran, via Odessa, Tiflis, and Batoum.

Famine and great distress are reported from the Soudan.

The naval manœuvres have now terminated, "peace" being declared at six o'clock yesterday morning.

No settlement has yet been arrived at in connection with the great strike of dock-labourers in the East-end.

Business at the docks during the week has been practically at a standstill.

The Bank rate of discount was raised yesterday to 4 per cent.

OBITUARY.—Major W. C. Alexander, Ben. *Ret.*; Surg.-Gen. D. Wyllie, M.D., Bo. Bet.; Earl of Granard; Lord Addington; Sir J. A. Stewart, Bart.; Col. G. Tomline; Dr. S. O. Habershon; Rev. S. Beal, D.C.L.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN'S XI.

A CRICKET match was commenced on Friday between Bombay Gymkhana and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's XI. The Gymkhana were unable, owing to the absence of their best players at Poona, to put a strong team on the field; but notwithstanding that, they managed to inflict a pretty severe defeat on H. H.'s team, as the scores will show. The Gymkhana occupied the wicket the whole of Friday afternoon and made 180 runs. On Saturday the Wadhwan team went in and scored only 62, which leaving them 118 behind they had to follow on. In their second trial they did not do much better and the Bombay men eventually won by an innings and 49 runs. The following are the scores:—

GYMKHANA AND GROUND.

A P Gould, c and b Morenas	62
J S Wilkins, run out	1
Private Davis, c Moolsunker, b Morenas	25
B O Fyffe, l-b-w, b Morenas	17
H Dunk, b Moolsunker	3
Sir J W Jervis, c Hardy, b Moolsunker	7
M Framjee, not out	23
D Brooks, st Templar, b Morenas	21
H Froom, c Templar, b Hardy	4
H S Read, c and b Morenas	1
J A Bateson, b Morenas	0
Extras	16
Total	180

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Morenas	142	70	6	6
Hardy	50	43	1	1
Jungalee	30	8	2	0
Shooshunker	45	25	0	0
Moolsunker	40	17	1	2

H. H. THE THE THAKORE SAHEB'S XI.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Shooshunker, b M Framjee	5	not out	1
Moolshunker, c Davis, b M Framjee	0	b Wilkins	4
Mr Templar, b Davis	7	b Brooks	12
Mr Strip, c Dunk, b M Framjee	13	b Bateson	2
Mr Morenas, c and b Davis	13	c Davis, b Brooks	11
The Thakore Saheb, not out	8	st Gould, b Brooks	0
Mr McPherson, b M Framjee	2	b Bateson	0
Chaman, b M Framjee	0	b Wilkins	3
Mr Hardy, b M Framjee	0	c Framjee, b Bateson	15
Mr Rhenius, b Bateson	5	b Brooks	2
Jungalee, b Bateson	0	b Wilkins	13
Extras	9	Extras	6
Total	62	Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSES.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Davis	85	36	6	2
M Framjee	75	16	7	6
Bateson	6	1	0	2

2nd Innings.

Bateson	55	30	1	3
Brooks	40	27	2	4
Wilkins	25	5	2	3
Froom	15	3	2	0

FROM the 31st ultimo to the 6th instant, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 256 Hindus, and 37 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 321 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 290. The deaths are thus classfied, viz., 4 from cholera, 11 from measles, 84 from fever, 44 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, and 155 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 41·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Bengal Club has invited Prince Albert Victor to an entertainment during his approaching visit to Calcutta, and the invitation has been accepted for him by instruction from his Excellency the Viceroy. The entertainment will be either a ball or a dinner.

ACCORDING to present arrangements Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, on return from Burma, resumes the Secretaryship of the Home Department, remaining at Calcutta over the legislative session. Sir Edward Buck, the Revenue Secretary, will probably take six months' leave to England early next year.

THOSE who are curious to add another celebrity to their photograph albums, can now indulge themselves with a portrait of Tantia, says the *Pioneer*, who has been sitting to Messrs. Blees, the Jubbulpore photographers, in Jubbulpore prison. The famous dacoit is a man of a thin wiry figure, more lightly and neatly built than the majority of his tribe. That he is not handsome is the same thing as saying that he is a Bhill; but the face, rough and weather-beaten as it is, is not a ruffianly or even an unpleasant one. There is intelligence in the keen glance of the small deep-set eyes and a certain honesty about the face which comes out very strongly in one picture in which he stands between two thoroughly typical policemen. On the whole Tantia is a man that probably nine men out of ten would not look at twice: the tenth would pick him out as the ideal of a shikarry.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

THE continuous wet weather we have had during the last week interfered with the Satara match and allowed the contest only a single day, yesterday. In fact the ground was so wet that it was at first intended to play on a matted wicket, but when a start was made it was found that the wicket was fairly playable and the cocoanut matting was done away with. Poona commenced the game by going in for the first win and managed to knock up 98 runs. Lowis, the Satara trundler, was most successful, having taken no less than 8 wickets for 50 runs. In their first innings Satara failed to do anything against the bowling of Barnes and Leslie, and were all out for 47 runs, not one entering double figures. Poona went in for a second turn about 3-30 and put up 89 runs for seven wickets, Colonel Lyttelton stopping his innings at this total and sending the Satara lot in under the new rules. But when time was called, five Satara wickets had fallen for 77 runs. Page and Kendal were mainly responsible for this scoring, 25 and 17 respectively. The game thus ended in a draw in favour of Poona.

The following are the scores:—

POONA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Dr Barnes c Arthur b Lowis	24	did not bat.	
Waller c and b Lowis	39	did not bat.	
Col Lyttleton c Sprott b Lowis	1	not out	2
Francis b Lowis	6	did not bat.	
Major Von Donop run out	2	l-b-w, b Hayes	49
Young c and b Lowis	2	not out	4
Leslie b Lowis	0	did not bat	
Fitzclarence c Sprott b Hayes	2	b Lowis	0
Wilson, R E, b Lowis	10	c Greathead b Lowis	0
Capt Smith, not out	8	l b w, b Hayes	23
Maj Tidy b Lowis	1	did not bat.	
Byes	1		4
Leg-byes	2		7
Total	98	Total	89

SATARA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Page c Lyttleton b Barnes	2	c Tidy b Smith	25
Priv Hayes run out	5	run out	9
Sprott c Littleton b Leslie	8	b Smith	3
Lowis b Barnes	8	b Francis	3
Kendall b Barnes	4	not out	17
Arthur b Leslie	0	run out	3
Segt Cutbush, run out	6	not out	7
Greathead c Barnes b Leslie	1	Did not bat.	
Rev Cane c Lyttleton b Barnes	6		
Pte Worthington, run out	3		
Broome, not out	0		
Byes	0		8
Leg-byes	4		1
Wide balls	0		1
Total	47	Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Poona, 1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lowis	102	50	6	8
Hayes	70	36	3	1
Kendall	30	11	2	0

THE WHOLE DUTY OF WOMAN.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* writes:—

The *Indian Standard* and *Bombay Guardian* have unintentionally, we are quite sure, done grave injustice to the Government Educational Department in the course of their strictures on certain Gujarati book which have been circulated in Gajarati girls' schools during the last twelve months. The books are entitled "Stri Dharm Prakash" and "Sundari Guna Mandir" and inculcate in a full and stringent form the orthodox view of the absolute subjection of wife to husband. They are in fact elaborate expansions of the well-known text of Manu (V. 154):—"Though destitute of virtue, or seeking pleasure elsewhere, or devoid of good qualities, yet a husband must be constantly worshipped as a god by a faithful wife." Our contemporaries justly regard such a degree of subjection as this as degrading, and express themselves as they are fully entitled to do vigorously against the doctrine and its consequences. Had they stopped here no one would have had any right to complain, but they go further and seek to involve the Educational Department into a kind of complicity with the doctrine of the books, on the ground apparently that it has permitted or has not prevented their circulation in girls' schools. It is here that the injustice has crept in, and that a clear exposition of the relation of the Department to schools appears to be called for. The fact is that there are two distinct classes of schools, with regard to which the responsibility of the Educational Department is widely different. There is the class of schools maintained out of public funds, whether Government, Local Board or Municipal, and controlled by officers or bodies exercising powers delegated to them, directly or indirectly, by the State. Here the Department is fairly responsible for the character of every book used, whether as a class-book or purchased out of public money to be used as a gift book. We believe we are correct in saying that the two books mentioned above have never been used in this class of schools, and that not a rupee of public money has ever been expended in the purchase of copies to be presented as prizes. But there is a totally different class of schools,—the "aided" schools, which receive subventions of public money on account of the secular education they give, and in regard to which a moment's reflection will show that the Department could have no power to interfere with any matters or books outside the standard curriculum of studies except, of course, on the ground of their involving something morally objectionable. It is in these schools that the two books in question circulated, and the Department is consequently no more responsible for the peculiar doctrines of Manu taught in one aided school than for the tenets of Judaism inculcated in a Jewish one, or the precepts of Loyola which commend themselves to the responsible authorities of a third. These are matters outside the sphere of either official approval or official disapproval, and in regard to which it is quite certain that the intervention of any Government Inspector would in the long run do more harm than good. In all matters affecting the religion of the people of India, and not clearly falling within the domain of morals, the Department is, from the nature of the case, as well as by the express and often-repeated orders and promises of Government, "perfectly neutral;" and it was, as we said, unjust for our contemporaries to seek to fasten upon it an approval of the contents of a book merely because it does not officially condemn them. And we may add that it would, in our view, be most unfortunate if at this juncture an idea were to get abroad that the attendance of native girls at school is incompatible with the preservation of orthodox native sentiments regarding feminine duty and propriety. Such an idea would array against us the whole of respectable Hindu womankind and make school hateful to women, and would at once close the surest, if not the only, road to future amelioration.* Our contemporaries are also, we think, somewhat unfair to the book itself, but that is a detail of less consequence than the principle involved.

* Since the above note was written we learn that the Director of Public Instruction has condemned one of the two books named, even for employment in aided schools, on the ground, as we understand, of an unfavourable report upon it by the Gujarati Translator to the Department. This will show that the Department is not indifferent to the character of books used in aided schools, and will interfere if necessity arise. As, however, we do not know the precise grounds of the official condemnation, and believe our note correctly states the general principle of the subject, we allow it to stand as an expression of editorial opinion, having, of course, no official authority or force.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.—Pressure has increased in Malabar and the Punjab, and has decreased elsewhere. The changes are small, except in the north-east of the Bay, where the barometer has fallen briskly. The general character of the pressure distribution is unchanged, but the area is of very deficient pressure off the west coast, which is now advancing slowly northward. Wind directions at the coast stations are irregular and very light, hence, although the weather is still probably squally off the Malabar and Konkan coasts, there are no indications of the existence of a cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea. Winds are very light at the head of the Bay, and the weather is apparently slightly unsettled at the north of the Bay. Light to moderate showers fell yesterday in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India. Calicut reports nearly five inches, Colombo, Nagpore, Masulipatam, Madras, Rangoon, Akyab, Berhampore, and Silchar amounts ranging from six to thirteen-tenths.

THE THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last Gopal Nathu *alias* Recka Mahadeo, recently a coachman in the service of Mr. Pestonjee Shroff, and against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Sweeney with committing the theft on the 29th ultimo of Rs. 615-13-3 in currency notes and cash, the property of Mr. C. Douglas, and also with dishonestly receiving, retaining, and disposing of the said stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. Mr. Charles Douglas said he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co., Bombay. He returned to Bombay on the afternoon of the 29th August last, and left his despatch box on his writing table in his room. The key of his iron safe was in the despatch box, but the key of the despatch box was amongst a bunch of keys in another part of the room. He retired to bed at 10 o'clock that night. On the 23rd ultimo he placed a currency note for Rs. 500 in the despatch box. Besides this there were Rs. 1,500 in smaller currency notes in the iron safe. About 6 o'clock on the following morning his hamal reported to him that the despatch box was lying broken open on the verandah. He went there, and saw the box. It was broken but locked. There were about Rs. 20 missing from the box, and some private papers were roughly pulled out of it, and placed by the side of the box where he found it. Finding there was a theft committed, he went to his safe, and found it was opened, and Rs. 1,500 stolen from it. On Sunday last the accused was brought to him by Inspector Killeen at his bungalow, and accused made a statement to him as to how he committed the theft. The accused was an acquaintance of his coachman, Jairam.

Framjee Cowasjee Cooper, assistant to Messrs. Kanny and Co., Watchmakers, in Medows Street, Fort, said: Accused came to his shop at 2 p.m. on the 7th instant, and said he wished to speak to him privately. He then told him that he wanted a Rs. 500 currency note changed, and if he cashed it, he would give another currency note which he had with him for Rs. 20. He thought this very suspicious, and asked him how he got the notes, and he said that they were a portion of some stolen property. Witness then took charge of the notes and sent for Inspector Killeen and handed accused over to him as well as the two currency notes. The accused was then under the influence of liquor. On the day previous the accused went to his shop and purchased a watch for Rs. 14, which he paid for.

Mr. James Joseph Killeen, Inspector of Police in charge of the Government Dockyard, A Division, said: On the 7th instant he went to Messrs. Morenas and Co. and saw the last witness there, when he handed the accused and the two currency notes over to him. On the same day the accused took him to Mr. Douglas's house on Malabar Hill, where, he said, he had committed the theft of the currency notes. There he saw the despatch-box, which was produced by Mr. Douglas, and the accused said that was the cash box he had stolen the notes and the key of the safe from.

The accused, in his defence, stated that he received one currency note for Rs. 500, one for Rs. 50, two for Rs. 20 each, two notes for Rs. 10 each, and some Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 in cash from the coachman Jairam, and that he knew nothing about the remaining portion of the currency notes that were stolen.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED PERJURY AND FORGERY.

ON Mr. Justice Parsons taking his seat in the Sessions Court on Saturday, Mr. Anderson said he appeared on behalf of Madhi bin Mahomed Khalif, the complainant, in the case in which one Syad Esaf bin Syad Mahomed was charged with perjury and forgery, &c., remarking that the complainant did not wish to proceed with the case. It was traversed from the last Sessions to this, because the accused had received the depositions very late. Since then the complainant, who was an influential member of the Arab community, had, owing to the intercession of friends, resolved to take no further action in the case, and he now withdrew from it.

The Judge: Then, what I understand you to say, Mr. Anderson, is that you withdraw from the prosecution?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, my lord.

His Lordship remarked he would leave it to the Public Prosecutor to say, after he had read over the depositions, whether he would proceed with the case or not. The prosecution rested with the Advocate-General or the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared for the accused, said he would much rather go on.

The Judge: How can you go on? There is no one to prosecute. The only course open appears to me to be to traverse the case to the next Sessions, as I have no power to prosecute.

Mr. Jardine said he was quite willing to go on with the case. The incidents which gave rise to the prosecution occurred as far back as December last.

The Judge: I cannot see how you can go on.

Mr. Jardine said his lordship might adjourn the Sessions till Monday, by which time the Public Prosecutor might be ready.

The Judge: The Sessions close to-day as there are no other cases for trial. Besides, the time, I am told, would not be sufficient. Your client is on bail, and it may be the Public Prosecutor may not go on with the case.

Mr. Jardine said a charge of this kind was not a very pleasant thing to have hanging over one's head. The learned counsel did not know whether it was not possible for his learned friend to get instructions to proceed in the matter. He would, however, leave the case in his lordship's hands. His client had already been put to a deal of expense in the case.

The case was then traversed to the next Sessions.

CASE OF ARSON.

His lordship said that Savaksha Pestonjee Niramvalla, the accused, who was charged with causing mischief by fire with intent to cause damage, was lying very ill in jail and was unable to come to Court. His case was, therefore, also postponed till the next Sessions.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were dissolved.

CLEANLINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to draw general attention to an important sanitary consideration through the columns of your widespread journal? We often hear of cholera epidemics, and most people seem to believe that the cases of cholera, which occur in Bombay almost all the year round, are to be attributed to epidemics of cholera. Strictly speaking, many of them are due to cholera getting endemic here. Cases occur almost all the year round, and the usual mortality here is not so high as it is on occasions of unmistakable epidemics. This consideration is of great importance for the following reasons:—Where cholera is endemic, the sanitary condition of the place is almost entirely to blame, whereas epidemics are due to circumstances which may at times be entirely beyond our control.

By taking endemic mortality for epidemic mortality, we lose sight of the fact that the bad sanitary condition of the town is almost entirely to blame for it. As a matter of fact, some of the by-lanes are sadly neglected, and the whole town has to pay the penalty for it. Says the Bible, "Take care of little things, great things will take care of themselves."

It is no exaggeration to state that if the apparently little thing called cleanliness be taken due care of, the apparently great things called disinfection, deodorisation, and report of learned committee, &c., will take care of themselves.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 14. A MEDICAL GRADUATE.

FLOGGING in jail, it is to be feared, is a sad necessity. But the Government of India Resolution on the subject had a remarkable effect in the Punjab last year. The number of floggings decreased by 132, and there was also a large decrease in the number of sentences of reduced diet. On the other hand, there was an increase of upwards of 1,300 in the number of punishments by solitary confinement, although the conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the less frequent use of the rattan, but is still decidedly in favour of thrashing youngsters in preference to locking them up. Juveniles in the jails have of late years steadily increased. At present a reformatory is under construction at Lahore, but this will only be able to accommodate fifty boys, while there are no fewer than 301 juveniles in jail. Sir James Lyall invites the attention of the Chief Court to the advisability of issuing such instructions to the Criminal Courts as will lead them to impose, as far as possible, sentences of whipping rather than of imprisonment upon juvenile offenders.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The Senate of the Bombay University met again on Friday evening in the University Hall, the Rev. Dr. Mathichan, Vice-Chancellor, being in the chair.

Before the debate on the Hon. Mr. Telang's motion was resumed, the Vice-Chancellor suggested that the gentlemen who spoke that evening should condense their addresses as much as possible, as the mind of the Senate was not to be made up by constant adjournments, but by a close attention to the subject of debate.

The Rev. Father Drekman said he was quite prepared to vote for the four years' course, provided no new studies were added to the curriculum. He would rather vote for the three years' course, with no new studies added, than for the four years' course with the extra matter put on. He thought that Mr. Chamber's amendment should be taken first and discussed and then Mr. Telang's.

The Vice-Chancellor did not think that could be done, as Mr. Chamber's amendment dealt with the third portion of Mr. Telang's motion. If the Senate decided upon a four years' course the next motion to be considered would be that of Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Orr said that he had heard some of the arguments on this question; but some, he was sorry to say, he had not heard. He would speak as to the question of necessity that was raised by Mr. Shantaram, and in answer to that he would say that the question had been discussed by a representative committee, which was composed of as good judges of the necessity that existed for a change as he knew. Those who had heard the reasons for the change had only to read the letters that appeared in the daily papers to see the necessity for imparting more culture to the B. A.'s than they at present got in the University. They would find bad English, bad spelling, and worse taste in the letters written in the daily papers by B. A.'s. He thought no one who had the interests of the University at heart would desire a three years' course instead of one of four years. (Applause.) They had been told that, because some more subjects had been added to the curriculum, the extra year would simply mean some extra cramming! He thought that if the gentleman who had said that had been in that University and had studied logic, he would never have put forth that argument. One of the subjects in which any addition had been made to the prescribed studies was English composition, and if they looked at the paper they would see that the extra subjects required only a four months' study, and if the students had a year to do it in, how could it be considered a cramming? He would now deal with the "poor student" argument. That argument had been put forward by the popularity hunters, and some who were so carried away with the subject that they did not stop to consider it, but who really felt what they said. They were told that the students were very poor men, who could not afford the four years' course. He did not think that was a true statement of the facts. The people who came there to matriculate were poor men, seeking Government service, but he did not think the B. A. men were poor. There was the relatively poor man and the absolutely poor man. The absolutely poor man, they were told, was one who would have to borrow money to enable him to pursue his studies. He could not find any foundation for that statement. It struck him that they found more thraldom to the Marwari from the marriage ceremonies than from those who borrowed money to enable them to go up for their B. A. He thought they ought to consider whether it was an advantage for the very poor man to go up for his B. A. degree. (Hear, hear.) There was a difference in these matters in India and in England. There, very poor men got into the Universities by being able to take scholarships in their schools, which enabled them to support themselves in college. B. A.'s should not be made through having the examinations made easy; their endeavours should be to raise the standard. Where, he would ask, except in India, did your cooks' or butlers' sons become B. A.'s as a matter of course? This he did not think was good; it tended to make the people discontented; these B. A.'s were discontented with the class they sprung from, but did not make themselves acceptable to the class into which they sought to enter. In this respect the poor man was in the position of the flying fish; he left his own element only to meet with dangers in aspiring to an element to which he was unaccustomed. The interest of the poor man should not be taken as a bar to the culture of the University. (Applause.) Those who disapproved of the extra study in the four years' course could state their objections when that question came on for discussion.

Dr. Atmaram had no doubt in his mind as to the shortcomings of the University graduates, and he believed that the result of their University education was not what it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) They should have good teachers and professors like Dr. Bhandarkar, who took an interest in what they taught. Unless they had good and efficient teachers it did not matter whether the students had a three or ten years' course.

Dr. Bhalchandra was convinced that the education that was at present given by the University was not what it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) The question was not one of a three or four years' course, but it was whether the education imparted in our colleges was sufficiently high. If new subjects were to be added to the course of study, it was absolutely necessary, in the interests of the students, that the period of tuition should be extended to four years. If they did that, they would be following the example of the sister universities of Calcutta and Madras. (Hear, hear.) The three years' course was a great strain on the students, many of them having completely shattered their constitution by a vigorous prosecution of their studies. The four years' course, therefore, would be much more easy and less detrimental to the health of the students. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. R. N. Khory, speaking on the physical aspect of the question, observed that the three years' course for the purpose of obtaining the B. A. degree was, no doubt, prejudicial to the health of those who went in for it. He was in favour of the four years' course, provided there were no additional subjects laid down in the curriculum of studies. He would, however, vote in favour of the three years' course if the Senate decided to increase the studies.

The Hon. Mr. Latham said it had been rather overlooked by some of the speakers what the proposition was before the Senate. The sole question now before the meeting was whether it was to be a three or a four years' course. The question of what the course of studies which was to be pursued in the four years' course was quite a distinct matter, and those who voted for the four years' course in no way pledged themselves to accept the committee's proposal on that point to which it appeared that some of the members of the committee were devotedly wedded. His friend, Mr. Chamber, was to propose a motion which would allow those who thought that too much strain was put on the student at present, and that the fourth year would be best employed in relieving that strain, to carry out their views. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the question of the "poor student," Mr. Orr had put it on its right basis. What they had to consider was what was beneficial to the University, and not what was beneficial to the individual student. If the four years' course was better than the three years' course, they should not be debarred from adopting it, simply because it threw obstacles in the way of poor, though deserving, students. If the poor student was all they had to consider, then they should reduce the course to two or

not stand alone. They saw that Professor Bhandarkar himself was in favour of having an extra year in which to develop the critical faculties of his students. (Applause.)

Professor G. W. Forrest only wished to say a few words against those who attempted the difficult task of trying to refute Mr. Telang. The proposer of the amendment had brought forward, and very properly too, a splendid example of one who had gone through the three years' course, and from that he had argued that no alteration in the course was needed. He would not insult those present by pointing out to them the logical fallacy that underlay that argument, which was not even based on fact. Mr. Telang was the product of a four years' course, inasmuch as after taking his M. A. degree he was for three or four years a Fellow of the Elphinstone College. He (Professor Forrest) also wished to say a few words about the seconder of the amendment, who had treated the subject with that light humour of which he was a master. (Laughter.) He did not think his remarks could be considered except from a humorous point of view. The seconder of the amendment asked them who were the people who found fault with the system. The answer was a very simple one. Professor Wordsworth, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Professor Oxenham, and also Dr. Bhandarkar, and all who had practical experience in the courses that now prevailed in the college. They all said that the system was faulty. In the first year's course the professors had to attend to large classes, consisting of about one-hundred lads. It was impossible to get hold in that year of any single lad, because the professors had to attend to the two senior classes. After that there was the painful weeding out, and then came the second year's course. It was not until the third year that the professor had an opportunity of having personal intercourse with the students, and the great advantage in the fourth year would be that it would allow the pupil and the professor to come together. With regard to Mr. Shantaram Narayen's remark that if the four years' course were adopted no man could be called to the Bar before he was 30 years old, he (the speaker) informed the Senate that while he was lecturing his senior students he had enquired their ages, and found that only three of them had attained the age of twenty, while the majority of them were about eighteen or nineteen years old. They were asked to allow these men one more year's study, and he hoped that it would not be denied to them. He knew of some poor students, who had been lent money to complete their education, and he was glad to say that in almost every case this money had been paid back. (Applause.)

Mr. Mehta, while in favour of Mr. Telang's proposition, was of opinion that the extra year added to the Arts course would have the effect of driving students from the Arts to the Science course.

Mr. Telang, in a brief reply, said that he had taken political economy and moral philosophy as his voluntary subjects, and that although he had passed in them, he could not say that he had thoroughly mastered them, and would have been glad of another year to enable him to better digest them.

Mr. Shantaram's amendment that the B. A. course should be one of three years only, as at present, was then put to the vote and lost, twenty-three members voting in favour and forty-three against. The original motion extending the period to four years was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The Hon. Mr. Telang then moved the second part of his resolution, "that examinations be held at the end of the first, second, and fourth years of the college course."

Mr. Merwanjee M. Wadia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Gokuldas Parak moved an amendment that the word "first," occurring in the proposal, be omitted. He said that there should be only two examinations in order that the students might have sufficient time to digest what they had acquired.

Dr. Deshmuk seconded the amendment.

The amendment, on a division, was lost, the original motion being carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Hon. Mr. Telang then moved that the courses, as appeared on the agenda paper, be laid down for the first, second, and fourth year examinations.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine seconded the proposition.

Mr. Chamber moved an amendment that the four years' course of study for the B. A. degree be of the same extent and no more as the present three years' course. He desired that there should not only be a deepening of the studies of the students, but an extension of them. He would like the students to have time to digest what they had learned. The results in the last B. A. examination proved that the students were not in a fit state to present themselves for the examination; there were 141 candidates. Of these, 78 passed, and only four got 60 per cent. of the full marks. It was better to give their students thoroughness than to fill them up with a variety of superficial knowledge.

The Hon. Mr. Latham seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhandarkar spoke in favour of retaining the courses, as laid down in the agenda paper. He was glad that history and political economy were made compulsory subjects in the courses.

Mr. Modak was also in favour of the new course of studies.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, while in favour of the four years' course, regretted that the voluntary subjects in the new courses should have been cut down by half. He hoped the Syndicate would give the matter their best attention.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine said that the Syndicate in laying down the course of studies had been greatly assisted by professors and the heads of colleges, who knew what the Indian students could do better than anybody else.

Professor Forrest observed that, as far as he remembered, the professors of the Elphinstone College were not in favour of widening the scheme. Some of the professors were strongly of opinion that the voluntary subjects should be developed as far as possible.

Father Mayer was of opinion that the scheme should be sent back to the Syndicate. He said that if the P. E. course was raised, they should also raise the matriculation standard.

The Hon. Mr. Telang did not think that the new course of studies was in excess of what should be gone through. He entertained a different view on the subject from Mr. Latham.

Mr. Chamber's amendment, that the four years' course of study for the B. A. degree be of the same extent and no more of the present three years' course was then put to the meeting and carried amidst loud applause.

Mr. Chamber then proposed that the scheme of studies should be referred back to the Syndicate for review.

The Hon. Mr. Latham seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

The Senate then adjourned till Thursday next.

MUSKETRY PROGRESS.

THE following General Order, dated 11th September, has been appended to the returns showing the results of the Annual Course of Musketry for the season 1888-89 as executed by the British and Native Armies :—

During the past few years there has been a steady improvement in the shooting of the Army in India generally, and His Excellency is much pleased to observe that this satisfactory progress has never been so marked as during the season of 1888-89.

The exceptionally high standard of efficiency attained by many British regiments, and also by a majority of those native corps who have been armed with the Martini-Henry rifle or carbine, is especially deserving of commendation, the latter having, as a rule, improved to an extent out of all proportion to the mechanical superiority of their new weapon.

The number of regiments failing under the category "bad" is now very much reduced, and His Excellency is encouraged by the past season's results to believe that ere long this standard may altogether disappear from the returns of the Army in India.

The necessity for establishing amongst all ranks a high class of fire discipline and control has been appreciated much more fully than heretofore, but officers commanding native regiments are reminded that the new Musketry Course laid down in G. O. C. C., dated 10th July 1889, demands a much higher standard in the respect than has hitherto been considered requisite. Marksmanship loses half its value when dissociated from the fire discipline which is so essential to true musketry efficiency, and it is most desirable, therefore, that none of those concerned should relax their efforts to perfect themselves in this very important branch of a soldier's training.

Owing to serious irregularities which were discovered in the target practice executed by the 2nd Battalion Middlesex, this regiment has under the orders of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, been debarred from participating in any musketry rewards, and has been excluded from the figure of merit list. With this exception the musketry course for the past season has been regularly conducted.

THE Maharaja of Durbhungah lately purchased a suite of carved ivory furniture of great beauty and rare interest, having been a gift from Tippoo Sultan to Warren Hastings. A description of the treasures will afford some idea of the magnificence by which Warren Hastings was surrounded. When the glories of Daylesford were brought to the hammer, these exquisite ivory *bijous* found their way to Lord Londesborough's collection. Once more they have returned to India to find a permanent home at Durbhungah.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday evening at the registered offices of the company, Falkland Road, for the purpose of appointing a liquidator or liquidators, in place of Mr. John Marshall, in accordance with an order of the High Court, dated 5th September. Mr. Allan F. Turner presided, and, in addressing the meeting, said that the shareholders were, no doubt, aware of the purpose for which they had assembled there. Perhaps it would be as well to recall to their recollection what had taken place with regard to the appointment of Mr. John Marshall. On the 29th June and 20th July last they had passed resolutions appointing Mr. Marshall a liquidator to the company, for the purpose of winding it up. In those resolutions it had been said that it was expedient to amalgamate their company with the Bombay Flour Mills Company, and that, therefore, they should go into liquidation. They would, therefore, see that the company did not go into liquidation in the ordinary sense of the word, because they were not able to carry on business, but solely with a view to carrying the scheme of amalgamation into effect. They would remember that Mr. Marshall called them together on the 23rd August, and informed them for certain that the scheme for amalgamation was not going to be carried through, and in his notice of meeting to the shareholders he proposed to rescind these resolutions. The shareholders wisely refused to rescind the resolutions, and Mr. Marshall, a few days afterwards, had presented a petition to the High Court, praying that he might be removed from his post of liquidator. Mr. Marshall could, if he had chosen, have resigned, and the company could have appointed another liquidator in his place. On the presenting of the petition Mr. Justice Bailey had directed the shareholders to convene a meeting and appoint another liquidator. The only duty of the new liquidator, he took it, would be to take the opinion of counsel, and if they had a good case against the India Flour Mills, that a suit should be filed against that company, so that they should recover the expenses they had been put to. When that was done, or if counsel did not advise the filing of a suit, that gentleman would have to come to the shareholders and ask them what was to be done, for they were in a good financial position, and they could proceed with their business.

It was proposed by Mr. R. J. Reporter "that this meeting is of opinion that the liquidator or liquidators should be chosen from among the shareholders."

An amendment was moved by the Revd. Mr. Greig "that this meeting did not limit the choice of of liquidators to the shareholders."

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost. A poll was then demanded by the Rev. Mr. Greig, but as the five shareholders who supported him did not hold one-fifth of the shares, as required by the articles of association, it was not allowed.

The original proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Rustomjee Jehangir Reporter that Mr. A. F. Turner, Tribowandass Veerji, Rustomji Manookji Engineer, and Rustamji Pestonji be the liquidators, and that the High Court be requested to confirm their appointment.

Mr. Greig proposed an amendment that Mr. A. Turner and Mr. Tribowandass Veerjee be nominated liquidators in place of Mr. John Marshall.

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

Another amendment was proposed by Mr. H. Gheesta "that Mr. Turner and Mr. Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer be elected liquidators."

This on being put to the meeting was carried. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—44th Gurkha Light Infantry : Lieutenants Senior and Brackenbury to be permanent Wing Officers. 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas : Lieutenant Strachey, from the 2-2nd Gurkhas, to be officiating Wing Officer. 3rd Punjab Cavalry : Major Egerton, from the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, vice Watts appointed to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

MAJOR MANSEL to move up in grade succession, vice Egerton, seconded.

CAPTAIN LAMBERT to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem.

STATION STAFF—Lucknow.—Captain C. H. I. Hopkins, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Clough-Taylor, appointed Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore. Dated 14th August 1889.

10TH BENGAL INFANTRY.—Second Lieutenant A. R. S. Annesley, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1st August 1889.

WITH the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Saward, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General for Royal Artillery in India, with effect from 11th July 1889, vice Colonel Pretyman, on leave.

CAPTAINS HUNTER, Seaforth Highlanders, and Cooper, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, are posted to the 2nd Battalions of their corps.

LIEUTENANT S. MENZIES, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore from the 9th instant in addition to his other duties.

THE following officers are granted leave to England :—Colonel Hodgson, 32nd Pioneers (now with 1st Bengal Infantry), for one year. Captain Tattersall, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for four months. Captain Banbury, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, for twelve months.

THE twentieth annual report on the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps has just been issued, and shows a season of admirable work in that fine regiment. The strength on the last day of March this year was 1,191, and of these 1,141 were "efficients;" the result is that the corps in the period under review drew the largest capitation grant since its formation. The figure of merit was 173·80, or 11·82 higher than last year; and the percentage of marksmen 21·41, being an increase of ·67 as compared with the record preceding. Some remarkably good shooting was done during the musketry course by individual members, Lieutenant Harry Dale, of the Q Company heading the list with 259 points, and the nine next succeeding him making from 253 to 243. The interest in volunteering among the railway subordinates must be very keen when, as evidenced by the nominal roll, even chaplains and surgeons attend drills.

HISTORICAL FURNITURE.

THE Maharaja of Durbhunga has, says a Calcutta paper, become the possessor of a suite of furniture which is absolutely unique, besides which its value is enhanced by the associations of by gone days :—

"It consist of a card table, four armchairs, two small teapoys, and a sofa—the whole made of solid ivory. It is said to have been presented by Tippoo Sultan to Warren Hastings; and Sir George Birdwood is of opinion that it is probably the case, as the head and paws of a tiger (the badge of the Mysore Family) figure conspicuously in the decorations of the chairs and sofa. Be this as it may, the furniture was undoubtedly the property of Warren Hastings, and remained at Daylesford till after his death, when it found its way into the collection of Lord Londesborough. When this collection was sold at Christie's, the furniture was bought by Messrs. Wintheimer and Co., dealers in brio-a-brac, for £1,500, and it was subsequently purchased from them by the Maharaja.

The card-table is of an oval shape, covered with the usual green cloth, which is edged with gold embroidery. It has six legs, delicately carved and the gilt in an arabesque design. The side of the table is similarly decorated, and a moulding runs round the edge, carved in imitation of the scales of a date palm, and touched with gold.

The backs and sides of the armchairs are beautifully carved in fretwork, two in arabesque patterns, and two in designs of conventional flowers. The seats of the latter are richly decorated in gold and monochrome, with Oriental scenery and figures, among which latter are more strange wild beasts than ever came out of the Ark. At intervals are medallions, carved with quaint human heads. The arms of all these chairs end in ferocious-looking tigers' heads, and the legs in tigers' paws.

The quaint little teapoys are also richly carved and gilt, but call for no particular description. The sofa is a beautiful work of art. The back is formed of slabs of solid ivory, (with open spaces between) carved in fretwork with alternate designs of flower and palm-leaves and arabesque patterns, all of these being richly gilt. The sides are carved and gilt with a beautiful tracery of conventional flowers and birds. The arms end in tigers' paws, heads, and the front legs in tigers' paws, the whole being elaborately carved and gilt.

The sofa and chairs were upholstered in blue satin, with edgings of hand-painted flowers; but the wear and tear of more than a century have reduced the once beautiful fabric to tatters. Worn and ragged as it is, when one thinks of the associations connected with it, the finest fabrics of Liberty or Maple are as nothing beside these tattered seats, or the quaint little cushions which have pillowed the head of the great Proconsul in his peaceful retreat at Daylesford.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SUNDAY MAIL QUESTION.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—It would be monstrous and intolerable if Sunday were definitely fixed as the outgoing mail-day from Bombay for the sake of Australia. The colony does not want to run a train to Adelaide on Sundays, and, therefore, Bombay, and as a consequence all India, is to suffer all the evils arising from Sunday being the day of departure for the mail from this port. If the Christian conscience of the colonists objects to running trains on Sundays, will it not be shocked at the idea that their action had directly led to the conversion of the day of rest into a day of work by hundreds of Christian merchants and traders and shopkeepers in Bombay? We could never have believed that the robust colonists were so tender on the subject of Sabbatarianism. But if their religious enthusiasm were not to blind them to consistency of thought, they would see that it is a far lesser sin to have about a dozen men working a Sunday train once a fortnight, than that some hundreds of men engaged in commercial pursuits in this city should violate the Lord's commandment.

Now, let us take a business-like view of the question. India and China pay an annual subsidy of £265,000 for a weekly mail service, whereas Australia only pays about a third of this amount—£85,000—for a fortnightly service. This alone ought to secure some respect for the feelings of this country. If the new arrangement were insisted upon, Saturday and Sunday would henceforth be the busiest days of the week, and hardworking business men who have hitherto been able to recoup themselves by taking a run up to Matheran, Khandala or Poona at the end of the week, would be tied down to their desks. These persons as well as the vast number of native clerks and agents employed in shops and offices, may suffer in health, and the Corporation, as the guardian of the public health of the city, has done well in losing no time to make a strong protest against the proposed change, in which Christians and Jews, and Hindoos, Musulmans and Parsis, have heartily joined. There should be no delay in calling a public meeting to obtain justice for India. It would be a scandal and a shame if her interests were to be sacrificed in order merely to gratify a sentiment of Australia. But we have so often been used to the sacrifice of Indian interests when they clash with those of other countries! And then, in spite of all our public meetings and protests, England may fear to do anything, however just it may be, that might loosen the not very strong ties by which her Australian cousins are bound to the mother-country.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—The movement to protest against the proposal for a Sunday mail from Bombay has our hearty sympathy. We have shown the proposal to be unwise and highly injurious to the health and comfort of this city. Some of the other cities of India ought to support this Bombay movement; for though they may not be directly affected by a change of day, is it not their duty to stand by their own? The proposal shows how very little English opinion knows or cares for the interests of India. Is this vast dependency, the milch cow of England, the brightest gem in the British Crown, of so very poor account to Englishmen, that they can thus deliberately trifle with her health and happiness? If India cannot be a sister to proud England, she is content to be a hand-maid; but no, she must needs be a very slave. This is the result of continued neglect. If our Anglo-Indian friends only see how the neglect may re-act upon their own interests, they will try to think more of India.

A SAILOR'S STORY.

THE *Englishman* lately told a story of the simultaneous capture of six sharks on "wire snoods" attached to a cable. This, a correspondent thinks, takes a good deal of beating, and goes on to say :—

"But here is a veracious tale of the veracious shark which comes pretty near it. At the time this happened I was Captain of a brig trading on the Australian coast, and had just put into Port Wakefield. The long-boat was lowered, and I took the tiller and directed my men to pull ashore. I was going to make my report to the agents. No sooner had we left the ship than we were chased by the highest monster in the shape of a shark I have ever seen. The brute made frequent attempts to get his head over the gun'l of the boat, but we succeeded in beating him off. This shark was not alone, but was followed by a lot of his friends and relatives. We made the shore in safety, and when I told the superintendent what had happened he exclaimed, 'Oh, that's Port Wakefield Tom. We are accustomed to him hereabouts.'

"On hearing that the shark was looked upon with a tolerant if not a kindly eye, I resolved to lay Port Wakefield under an obligation. I went to a blacksmith's shop, and ordered a tremendous fish hook, quite nine inches long, and strong enough to hold anything. When I got on board I got a new piece of three-inch hawser and a couple of pounds of pork. Having made the hook fast and attached the bait I threw it over the stern, and went on with discharging cargo. Now the superintendent's daughters had come on board with me and were seated aft reading. Some couple of hours after putting the bait over the ship's side, they came running towards the hatches in a state of alarm. Looking out, I saw that the bait had done its work, and from the commotion in the water the visitor was evidently our big friend.

"I called all hands, and we hauled on him with might and main, but with no result. The vessel altered her position by a point or two, and then snap went the two-inch hawser, and away went Port Wakefield Tom like a torpedo.

"This 'sell' only made me more resolved. Next day I was ashore again, and had ordered another hook of slightly larger size, and a double one, that is, one with two hooks on one shank. We secured the hook this time with chain as well as hawser, so that it could'nt well be bitten through. From where I sat watching the bales coming up and being lowered into the cargo boats Port Wakefield harbour could be distinctly seen, and I watched the lighters as they came and went. Several hours after setting my hook, and when the lighter alongside was ready to push off, I looked in vain for the empty one that was to take its place. There was no boat in sight, and, in the name of all that was wonderful, Port Wakefield had vanished! It flashed upon me that the vessel was wearing round, and suddenly I thought of Port Wakefield Tom. I ran astern, and sure enough there he was, hard and fast, and bearing us round.

Now we were nine men all told on the brig, beside seven or eight lighter men, but we could not, with all our united efforts, pull that fish on board, till we got a tackle on, and then Tom had to give in, and was gradually towed alongside. We had not much trouble in killing him, for we hauled him half out of the water.

Now comes the surprising part of my yarn. We found on opening him that we had got hold of an old Curiosity Shop, containing all sorts of queer tackle. Among other treasures he contained a bullock's horn, three seamen's knives, four watches, and a ship's chronometer!

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted. Elephant Point-Penang section right.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 15th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	15	5	36	...	18
Suez	15	7	41	...	37

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 15th Sept. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	...	7
„ Kurrachee ...	...	15	...	7
„ Madras...	...	42	...	11

A MILLION STERLING.

THE following letter was not written to *Vanity Fair* by Mr. Beazon, the "Jubilee Juggins" :—

Dear *Vanity*,—Stimulated by certain accounts published in certain newspapers, showing how various young gentlemen have gained a wondrous fame and fair notoriety by wielding themselves of vast sums of money in exceeding short spaces of time, I have ventured to forward you my diary—for publication if you wish—believing that, by so doing, I shall gain such approbation as is my due, and that my name will henceforth be inscribed amongst those of the men to whom the country is now paying so great an honour as to listen to the recital of their experiences.

Monday, July 22nd.—A mystic feeling of the great unexpected falls upon me this morning. Something is about to happen. My hands tremble as I open the *Times*. Ha! I thought so. My uncle is dead. Dead!! God bless him! God bless him—he leaves three millions sterling. Three millions sterling! The words burn in my brain. Feverishly I lift a glass of brandy and soda to my parched lips. Three millions sterling! How quickly news flies! John knows it; I can see it in his eye. "You're his 'are," he ventures to murmur presently. "His 'are,"—true, I am his 'are. My emotions are too much for me.

Eleven o'clock.—The news evidently spreads fast. Blinks the tailor calls. I am again overcome with emotion at the sight of him, "My best respects and wishes, Sir," he murmurs, "and might I book a little order? To think that only yesterday the vagabond county-courted me! Oh, human nature! But I give him a little order. "Three hundred and sixty-five pair of trousers," I murmur, "and two hundred coats." Three millions sterling ought to pay for that lot, I think. But the rascal is cunning. "You might want a little ready money, Sir," he suggests; "suppose some friends of mine would find you a million by mid-day, perhaps you would give 'em your note of hand for three?" Happy idea! Of course, I will. What's the odds? One million or three, you can never spend it.

Twelve o'clock.—I have now a million in my inside waistcoat pocket. There it is in crisp bank-notes. Ha, ha! I can defy the world. Must go out and spend something. Drive down Regent Street, and give the cabby a note for a thousand. The man looks surprised. Takes me for a fool, no doubt. He does not know that a burning desire for fame consumes me.

Three o'clock.—Am getting on. Purchased two hundred thousand pounds' worth of diamonds. Think those ought to please Kitty. Jove! how she dances. Must get her a big bouquet for to-night. Say five hundred or so in roses. Ought to take a show. Spend the remainder of the afternoon giving small boys uncut diamonds. The little fools don't know their worth, you know, and pitch them away. Splendid fun. Think this must be fame.

Tuesday, one a.m.—Magnificent dinner to-night Great joke. Ordered a dinner for a hundred, and sat down to it all by myself. Think that must have fetched them. Didn't feel very well after it, but gave the waiters a hundred apiece. Got home and pitched a few fivers out of the windows at the passers-by. The fools lighted their pipes with them or tore them up. What humour!

Ten o'clock.—Awake to find myself famous. Spent five hundred thousand pounds yesterday. What glory, what genius! Have come to the conclusion that I must take a trial on the Turf. Every millionaire has his dog—I mean his horse. Send for well-known trainer, and give him a commission. "What sort of a 'oss was you a thinkin' of buyin'?" says he. "What sort of a 'oss?" I repeat. "Why, man, buy every good nag that has four legs. *Donovan, Ben d' Or, Ormonde, Bendigo, Ayrshire*; the whole lot. Engage a couple of hundred grooms, build stables, do anything; but make a racing man of me." He looks surprised; thinks I haven't got the money. Ha! ha! What a fool. I give him a hundred thousand to go on with, and he leaves. Remember afterwards that I forgot to ask his name. Must go to Liverpool to-morrow and see if I can find him.

Wednesday, nine o'clock.—Off to Liverpool in a saloon. Excellent thought—had special made up all of Pullman cars, and took down a hundred costers. This ought to get me a line. Am introduced to a respectable book-maker, and put a hundred thousand on the first race. I am made for triumphs. My gee wins, but the bookmaker does not turn up. Make a memorandum of it. But what's a hundred thousand so long as you're happy? as the poet remarks. I am happy. Next race sees me have another go. This time determine to be moderate, and limit myself to fifty thousand; but nag loses. Never mind; another step upward in the great ladder of fame. To think that with Napoleon and Francis Bacon, I shall go down to, and be remembered by, an admiring posterity.

Two o'clock.—Contrived another joke. Bought all the flax on the course and distributed it amongst the boys outside the rings. Saw some fellows get awfully screwed. Haven't laughed so much since I made that bargain with Blinks. Lost another hundred thousand after lunch, and commenced to feel that the bookies regard me as a knowing one.

Nine o'clock p. m.—Back in London again. After a light and inexpensive supper of thirty-eight courses and 15 port, I open my window and burn some paltry bank notes in magnesium wire. Superb effect, and quite a crowd to see the joke. Poor beggers, I throw them a few notes just to encourage them. Splendid thing to be a millionaire. You can make people look such fools.

Thursday.—Awake early with a bad headache. Feel in my pockets to balance up. The devil! can it be—nothing there? That million gone! Great Scott; and I am reduced to a pound a-week again! Wonder if Bliuks would lend me a fiver.

Two o'clock.—Bliuks has refused. I am a pauper. But what matter, I have fame.

And now I am going to write the glorious experiences of which I have given you an outline, dear Vanity, and to grow rich on the proceeds!—Yours till then.

THE RECORD JUGGINS.

LEPERS OF OLD.

FROM Father Damien back to St. Louis, says a writer in *Cornhill*, there has been no lack of devoted charity towards these wretched outcasts. In the life of the canonised monarch by the confessor of his queen, Marguerite, is an account of his visit to a leprous monk whom he found eating pork, which was then a customary food for lepers. But the King had a pair of fowls and three partridges roasted for the monk, carved a partridge for him, and fed him with it himself, "putting the morsels into his mouth;" and in those days there were no forks. The disease was by no means confined, as many have thought, to the lowest classes. Robert the Bruce died of it in 1329; and when the Order of the Knights of St. Lazarus was founded for the care of lepers, it was one of its leading rules that its grand-master should always be a leper, so that a supreme fellow-feeling for the stricken should be of the essence of its government. This one fact alone may show us how general leprosy must then have become. The rule was clearly in operation at least until 1253, when, "the infidels having slain all the leper-knights of our hospital at Jerusalem," the Order had to petition Pope Innocent IV. for a dispensation to choose a grand-master who was of sound health. This fact is recited in a Bull of Pius IV. given in the Franciscan Helyot's "History of Monastic Orders" (i. 263). This Order of St. Lazarus was united to that of St. Maurice in 1572 by Pope Gregory XIII., and the united Order took the combined names of both saints, with the new and special obligation of opposing the progress of Protestantism. This was the origin of the Italian decorative Order with the same double title, which the Gotha almanack says, however, was founded by Duke Amadeo VIII. of Sardinia some 140 years earlier (1434). In the Latin will of St. Francis of Assisi—the Seraphic Father Francis as he was called—he declares his belief that the tenderness he bore the lepers was the sole merit which began to draw down upon him, a sinner, the mercy of God. At the same time he confesses that in his unregenerate state it was all too bitter to him even to look on a leper. The laws, both civil and ecclesiastical, were nevertheless—for it was a terrible necessity—awful in their severity to the poor lepers. They were not alone cut off from their fellow-men, but, even if only suspected of leprosy, any legal act of theirs became null and void *epso facto*, unless they made declaration therein of their horrible misfortune. In the old Custom of Normandy a leper (*mezel*), provided that the disease was patent to all, could be heir to none; but he was allowed to hold what he had before he became a leper The Custom of Beauvoisis laid it down that a leper (*mesiaus*, another form of the word *mezel*) could not be a legal witness, for he was denied conversation and commerce with others (Du Cange and Rochefort). In 1346 an ordinance was made to exclude lepers from the city of London. As a natural consequence of these disabilities, it was actionable in Aquitaine to call a whole man a leper (*Scaligerana*). Of course his outlawry cut both ways, and the same custom of Beauvoisis was that if a sound man summoned a leper (*mezel*), the leper could put in the defence that he was outside mundane law; nor was leprosy everywhere a cause of separation between husband and wife; and a leper could marry.

PHOTOGRAPHING A LADY BATHER.

PARIS is likely to be amused with a *cause celebre* that will create quite a flutter of excitement among pretty women and amateur photographers. The Code Napoleon does not provide for complications arising from the telephone, phonograph, or amateur photography. The following is a case that may soon come before a French jury :—The scene of the drama was the Place de Potinville, "du toutes les elegantes mondaines se donent rendezvous." The sun was veiled by a slight cloud, giving the atmosphere that limpid transparency which reveals to the photographic lens the minutest details, each in exact relief. It was this moment that la belle Mme. X., attired in ample but picturesque *peignoir*, emerged from her bathing cabin and walked daintily towards the blue sea. Just as an expiring wave glided noiselessly over the fine sands, la belle Mme. X. paused. Suddenly she discarded her *peignoir*, thus revealing herself for an instant in the *costume de bain*, and then plunged into the foaming ocean. This very instant was, however, quite sufficient for the young Vicomte de Z., who, equipped with his photographic apparatus, took an instantaneous *cliche* of the interesting model. Vicomte de Z. was about to take another *cliche*, when suddenly the husband of La Belle Mme. X., who had been prowling about the sands, threw himself upon the amateur, tore from him his photographic machine, and surprised him *en flagrant delit d'indiscretion*. Complaints and protestations were all in vain. The jealous husband, like M. Eiffel and his Tower, pretended that any reproduction of what belonged to him was illegal, and that he had a perfect right to confiscate such contraband reproductions wherever he found them. The Vicomte could not accept this theory, and demanded his property back again. Quite a crowd collected, and all Potinville was soon divided into two hostile camps, one taking sides with the jealous husband, while the other comprised all the young people and a solid phalanx of Bohemianism who eagerly sided with Vicomte Z. It seemed as if this *enlevement a acollodion* was about to revive on the Place Potinville the Homeric combats between the Greeks and the Trojans. Meanwhile la belle Heelene was floating about in the waves, unconscious of what was transpiring on *terra firma*. The jealous husband, who was stronger than the young amateur, at last carried off the instrument under his arm. He proceeded at once to the photographer, had the *cliche* developed, and his lawyer, together with the judges of the Civil Tribunal, will enjoy the monopoly of admiring the portrait of la belle Mme. X. *en custume de bain*. Strange episodes are likely to result from this amusing trial. For instance, will the court have a doubt whether the Vicomte, in the hurry of the moment, may not have mistaken his model, and photographed some other *baigneuse*? This question could only be settled by the production in court of la belle Mme. X., in charming *costume debain*. The jury could thus determine whether the photograph is really an exact copy of the original. *Que dira le monde? Qen dirout les morolistes?*

THE LIBEL ON MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

THE *Morning Post* writes :—We have received the following letter from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, dated, 10 and 11 Ely-place, Holborn, London, E. C., August 16th, 1889 :—

"Sir,—Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., has consulted us with reference to a libellous paragraph appearing in your issue of the 12th July, suggesting that he had 'narrowly escaped figuring in an English Divorce Court as a correspondent, and that his father had induced the wronged husband to compromise matters."

This is absolutely untrue, and is an invention of your London correspondent. We have therefore to require a retractation of the statement in your next issue after the receipt of his letter, together with an ample apology. We have further to require the name of your correspondent with the MS. letter containing this libel. Failing compliance with all these demands, we shall at once instruct our agents to commence proceedings against you for libel.—Yours obediently,

LEWIS AND LEWIS.

"To the Proprietor, the *Morning Post*, Allahabad, India."

We give the fullest prominence to the communication from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, says our contemporary, because we feel satisfied that we have published a cruel and unfounded libel on the hon. member for Leeds.

"If we have an excuse to put forward," our contemporary continues, it is that the writer, "G. B. M." has never been known to make a mistake in either the brilliant letters, which he forwards to the *Morning Post* weekly, or in the numerous standard works of which he is the author; and we firmly believe that he has been led by some unscrupulous person into giving currency to a statement that has not an atom of truth in it. No one will, we are sure, be sorrier than our correspondent at the pain the story in the *Morning Post* must have given the Gladstone family; and we feel confident that the atonement he will offer will be ample and complete. For our part, we must express sincere regret for having published the defamatory letter and paragraph; and we tender an unqualified apology to Mr. Herbert Gladstone for the attack that we made on his character.

We are sorry Messrs. Lewis and Lewis did not write to us before, as it would have obviated the spectacle of two or three Anglo-Indian journals—a Bombay paper, through its London correspondent, and a Lahore sheet particularly—wallowing in the libel. Sympathy with Mr. Gladstone is seized upon by these unctious folk as a pretext for publishing and republishing the defamatory matter. True sympathy would best be expressed by the suppression of all reference to the subject; but evidence of true sympathy has been conspicuous by its absence in the case of the papers that we indicate. We hope, after our explanation and retractation, these journals will show that they have a little decency by making no further allusion to an incident for which nobody can be more grieved than ourselves.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S FAMILY HISTORY.

MRS. MAYBRICK, nee Chanler, is (says the New York *Times* of July 28) an American woman, about 26 years old. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Darius B. Holbrook, a wealthy New Yorker and one of the best-known men of his day, who died in 1858, while her father was, at the outbreak of the war, Mayor of Mobile, and one of the most prominent men of that part of the country. After her father's death her mother, at present the Baroness von Roques, married the Vicomte du Barry, a French nobleman, who held an officer's commission in the Confederate States Army, and was mortally wounded in one of the battles fought near Charleston, S.C. . . . . Not long after receiving the wound which caused his death he was placed on board a blockade a runner about to leave Charleston in the hope that a sea voyage might save his life, and his wife accompanied him. The vessel in leaving port was sighted, pursued, and fired on by a United States cruiser. The excitement of the experience was probably too great for the Vicomte in his enfeebled condition, for he died during the chase. But he was in reality a dying man when he was put on board the ship. The widow of Darius Holbrook died in this city in 1876. At the time of M. Holbrook's death in 1858 his estate was valued at fully dol. 1,000,000, but it consisted largely of property in Cairo, Ill, and throughout the south-west, which greatly depreciated in value after the war. The estate had been bequeathed by Mr. Holbrook to his widow and daughters, and before the death of Mrs. Holbrook she and the latter united in placing the remnants, which embraced some valuable real estate on Fourteenth Street in this city, in a trust for the benefit of the two Chanler children—a son named Holbrook, now dead, and Florence, the present Mrs Maybrick. This trust was attached in 1879 by a Trieste banker, named Rosenthal, who had lent money to Baron von Roques on notes endorsed by his wife, and the Baroness came to New York with her son and daughter to defend it. The suit terminated in 1880 with the defeat of the banker, and the Baroness and her daughter, who was then about eighteen years old, at once returned to Europe. On the voyage they made the acquaintance of James Maybrick, who had been for a number of years in the cotton business in Norfolk and Baltimore, and in 1881 Florence became Mrs. Maybrick. As soon as the charge of poisoning her husband was brought against Mrs. Maybrick, Roe & Macklin, who had represented the Holbrook estate for years, were appealed to by her Liverpool solicitors, Cleaver, Hunt, & Cleaver, to investigate Maybrick's habits during his residence in this country. They soon found abundant evidence that Maybrick was habitually addicted to using opium, arsenic, strychnine, and other poisons. A striking evidence of Maybrick's excessive use of medicines of all kinds is furnished by a printed list of bottles and packages found in his rooms after his death. This list covers seven pages of legal cap.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ARE MURDERERS FREE AGENTS?

A "PHRENOLOGIST" discusses this somewhat novel subject in the *St. James's Budget*. He says :—

It was the opinion of Mr. Midshipman Easy's father that crime was entir

THE SANCTITY OF THE POST OFFICE.

On two evenings in the week the last mail left, discussions arose as to the right of Government officials to open letters in the post. Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster General (our prospective Governor), declared unequivocally that to open a letter was a crime. Considering the facts elicited during the discussion it is probable we shall hear more on the subject ere long :—

Mr. Sexton brought forward complaint of the opening of a letter addressed to him by the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledging a resolution of sympathy and a subscription in aid of the sufferers by the Johnstown flood. The Home Secretary had said there was no official authority apart from the Home Office for the opening of letters. This was a statement which might be true one day and untrue another. He would, therefore, like to understand the authority by which and the conditions under which correspondence might be opened. He did not suppose for a moment that the right hon. gentleman was personally responsible. His hon. friend the leader of the Irish party had informed him that letters of his were opened, including a letter from his hon. friend's mother. There could now be no reason for this espionage and prying into persons' private affairs. His hon. friend's letters had constantly for years been opened. His own letters had also constantly been not only opened, but copied. In one case this had happened, and the copy was brought forward in evidence against the writer years afterwards. Certainly if a letter was opened notice ought to be given, and the writer or his agent should be present to see that the copy was accurate. Some assurance ought to be given that this odious practice should be brought to an end. He was sorry to say that under the present Government the administration of the Post Office in Ireland had given great dissatisfaction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Raikes replied that the Lord Mayor of Dublin had complained that some of his letters had been opened, and the right hon. gentleman would be glad to hear from him what he wished categorically to tell him—that no person had been authorized to open any letter in any Irish post-office since he had been in office. (Cheers.) Any letter which might have been opened, had been opened not merely without the assent of the Government, but in flagrant breach of the rule of the department. The Home Secretary, the right hon. gentlemen said, pointed out that no letter could be opened in this country except in his department. In Ireland no letter could be opened without a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant. Letters might be sometimes opened in England and other countries, but they were certainly not opened by the Government or anybody authorized by them; and he could assure the right hon. gentlemen, however susceptible he might have been to the impression that the Government were taking steps to interfere with his correspondence, that there had been nothing done since the present Government has been in power which bore any similarity to the process described as Grahamizing. (Hear, hear.) The letter which the Lord Mayor of Dublin received from the State Department in Washington had been placed in his hands. No doubt a good deal of interest would attach, as the right hon. gentleman rather hinted, to a letter passing between the President of the United States and himself, and it was quite possible that some one in America might have opened it. However that might be, he was not in a position to dogmatize on the subject. With regard to the other letters, they had all come from America, and it was quite possible that they might have been opened there. He hoped the right hon. member would accept this explanation as seriously as he had made it. Nobody would be better pleased than he if he could bring to justice any person belonging to the Post Office who had been guilty of this practice.

Mr. Sexton: Are the warrants to open letters general or particular as to time?

Mr. Raikes said they were certainly particular with regard to the person authorized to open letters. He would make inquiries with regard to the question of time.

Mr. Sexton said he was glad to understand from what the Postmaster-General had said that the opening of a letter in the Post Office was not a duty, but was a breach of duty; and the opening of a letter which on the face of it came from the President of the United States was an almost incredible insult, which justified him in pressing for the discovery and punishment of the offender.

Mr. T. Healy wished to ask with reference to certain evidence that had been given before the Parnell Commission, how it was that information with regard to the contents of certain letters, written by Dr. Kenny to M. O'Kelly, had been communicated by the officials of the Dead Letter Office, to Mr. Soames, the solicitor for *The Times*. It was clear that the Attorney-General had not hesitated to use the contents of those letters which had been improperly communicated to him. The post-office at Dublin was managed by a Mr. Moberly, who, the moment the Parnell Commission was opened, had put himself in communication with Mr. Soames, and that fact was sufficient to show that the Commission was a Governmental instead of a private inquiry. If the Government avowed the practice there would not be so much cause for irritation; but the Government denied it, and endeavoured to obtain the advantages of the methods of foreign despotism with the appearance of liberal and enlightened administration. It was known for a fact that packets of letters were constantly taken to the Castle by an official, were there opened, and read in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, and afterwards forwarded, or not, as the Government thought best. It was notorious that the Irish Government thus tampered with letters in the Irish Post Office. When a few years ago, in the course of certain litigation, in which Mr. Cornwall, the secretary of the Dublin Post Office, was concerned, he was asked whether he was not a friend of Ffrench, the head of the Irish Detective force. He replied that he merely knew Ffrench from his coming to the Post Office for letters which were required by the Government. Letters were also opened and examined on board the mail boats, and instances were known in which detectives travelled on board the ship in order to identify the handwriting of the address, and, in some cases, these were accompanied by some other persons to identify the handwriting where they could not. This had in one case been done by a gentleman who was once a member of Parliament. It was notorious that this practice had been going on in the past, and was going on now. (Hear, hear.) How else did the O'Kelly letter get into Mr. Soames' possession? (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster said he knew nothing of this practice; but he would go himself to Dublin, and really inquire into this? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Raikes said as regarded the serious charges of the administration of the Post Office in Ireland he could supplement the statement which he made on Saturday by saying that the warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland by the Home Secretary for England and Scotland, authorizing the opening of the letters of particular persons, were not expressly limited in regard to their duration. A warrant given to intercept the correspondence of any particular individual continued to run until it was cancelled. But there was not at this moment in England or in Ireland any existing warrant. He believed there had been no warrant existing in Ireland since he had been in office, and in the same period there had been only one warrant in England, and that had reference to an ordinary criminal case. As regarded Mr. Moberly, neither he nor the department had any knowledge of any communication between that gentleman and the representatives of *The Times*. The Post Office sanctioned no transaction whatever between Mr. Moberly and *The Times*, and they have no knowledge of any such transaction.

Mr. T. Healy: Did the right hon. gentleman ask Mr. Moberly how *The Times* got the book?

Mr. Raikes said that he asked Mr. Moberly with regard to the question put to him the other day by the hon. and learned member, whether he took or produced any letters, and Mr. Moberly assured him that he did not. He was unable to see how Mr. Moberly could produce any letters unless he purloined them. He would make inquiries with regard to the missing cheque referred to by the hon. member for Longford, if the hon. member would supply him with particulars. He was not aware that any dead letters had been kept from the natural process of destruction for one moment longer than they ought to have been in consequence of any proceedings in connexion with *The Times*. If he found there was any foundation for the statement that dead letters had been kept alive beyond their proper time he should be happy to offer the hon. member the best explanation he could. Then the statement had been made by the hon. member that letters had been taken in packets before Lord Londonderry during his Viceroyalty and opened in his presence. That was a serious statement. It imputed to the Lord Lieutenant conduct of a very serious character; and he thought it would be his duty to ask Lord Londonderry whether there was any foundation for such a statement. The hon. member had made the statement on his own responsibility. He understood that he fully believed in its accuracy, and he supposed that the hon. gentleman was in a position to produce evidence in support of it. (Hear, hear.) Of course it was not for him to positively deny a statement as to which he had no evidence whatever; but he perhaps might be forgiven if he said that it appeared to him that the hon. member must have been grossly deceived in making such an allegation. (Cheers.) He could not suppose it possible that the Lord Lieutenant could have been a party to transactions of this sort, which were so entirely irregular, and he presumed illegal. (Hear, hear.) He would make it his business to ascertain from the Lord Lieutenant whether there was anything which would give a colour to such a charge. With regard to Mr. Cornwall, that gentleman received no pension, and had never applied for one. He would make inquiries as to whether the Post Office bags had been violated on board the Irish steamers. Of course if anything of the kind had been done, it would constitute a grave crime; and he should be the first person to put the law in force if he found that any person had in any way violated the sanctity of the post. (Hear, hear.) If any person in England or Ireland opened a letter without having the proper authority to do so he would be committing a grave crime, for which he might be severely punished. And he should be wanting in his duty if he did not take steps to punish any such offender. (Cheers.)

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

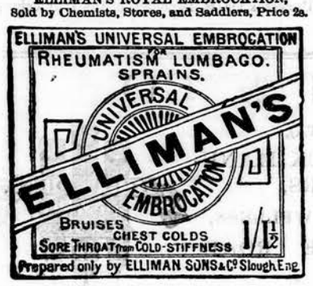
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

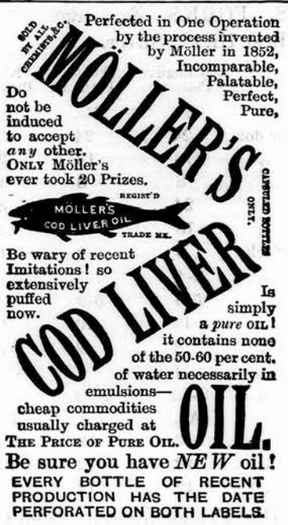
From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.





Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physica Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Of Special Interest to European Residents

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Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

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SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

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SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
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SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

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Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

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SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
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SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
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SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

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Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
Mess Presidents - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

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"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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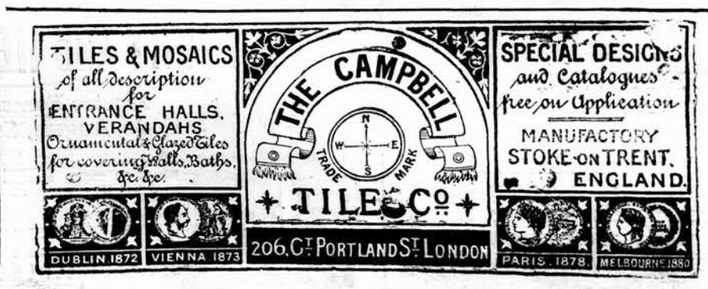
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